FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE IN SAN JOSE

PA012258 Rome IPS in Spanish 2130 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain, Portugal, Contadora Group, and Central America, communique following their meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica; items one and two listing the names of the ministers present at the meeting were omitted by source]

[Text] 3. Inspired by the awareness of their shared cultural heritage and their mutual ties with the ideals and values included in the UN Charter, the participating countries inaugurated, with this conference, a new structure of political and economic dialogue between Europe and Central America, convinced that this dialogue and increased practical cooperation will strengthen the efforts being made by the Central American countries to put an end to the violence and instability in Central America and to promote social justice, economic development, and respect for human rights and democratic freedom in the region, with the support of the countries that form the Contadora Group.

4. A broad discussion was held among the ministers of the EEC and the Central American ministers regarding political, economic, and cultural relations among themselves and agreements were reached on the future development of these relations. It was agreed that further meetings at ministerial or official level and at regular intervals should be held. The level of said meetings will be determined by the circumstances. The ministers of Spain and Portugal supported this agreement.

5. The foreign ministers exchanged viewpoints on the current regional and international events and problems and, particularly, those regarding the Central American situation. They expressed their concern in view of the conditions and events that gravely affect the peace and security of the Central American region and agreed on the need for the governments of the area to increase negotiations that will lead to a mutual understanding and permanent stability.

6. The ministers reaffirmed their dedication to the cause of peace, democracy, security, economic and social development, and political stability in Central America, and agreed that the problems in this region cannot be solved with the use of force but through political solutions devised within the region itself. Based on this, they offered their support to the pacification measures reached through the Contadora process. They expressed their conviction that this process represents a genuine regional initiative and the best way to solve the crisis through political efforts and aimed at achieving the objectives outlined in the "Document of Objectives" that was approved by all area governments on 9 September 1983. They pointed with satisfaction to the progress achieved, thus far, in finding that solution. They also said that the revised Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America is an important phase in the negotiation process to achieve peace in the region. They made a call on all involved states to continue making all possible efforts to bring the Contadora process to a successful conclusion with the signing of a regional agreement bringing peace to the area. They agreed on the need to finalize a practical commitment to ensure compliance to that agreement by all area states and by all other countries with interests in the area. They also stressed the need for a verification and control mechanism to ensure compliance.

7. The European countries expressed their willingness to support, within their capabilities and upon request, the efforts of those states that must carry out the directives of any agreement.

8. The ministers discussed the international economic situation, especially the economic, trade and cooperation relations between the EEC, Spain, Portugal, and the Central American states.

9. The ministers agreed that the current economic situation is a particularly difficult one. Regarding this, they stressed that they have examined problems involving the foreign debt of developing countries and the most general economic, trade, and social effects on those countries. During the discussion of those topics, the Central American ministers stressed that in the current circumstances, the servicing of the Central American countries will become even more onerous as interest rates continue to increase and the prices of most goods exported from these countries continue to decrease. The ministers of the EEC, Spain, and Portugal expressed their willingness to support Central American countries at forums to search for policies that will contribute to solving these problems.

10. The ministers expressed their willingness to cooperate through various competent international organizations to improve the current international situation.

11. An efficient way to help reduce political tension in Central America would be supporting actions aimed at preserving the current level of economic interdependency between the countries in the region. The EEC ministers admitted that Central America has a clear potential for development through the process of integration, and reaffirmed their willingness to support this process by strengthening the relations between the two regions. In this respect, the ministers viewed positively the incorporation of Spain and Portugal in the EEC, and appreciated the contribution that these two states will make to increase the cooperation between the two regions.

12. The EEC and Central American ministers expressed their satisfaction over the results already achieved through their current relations. They all agreed on the need to expand and strengthen them. The ministers centered their attention in the areas in which the EEC cooperation has been more useful for the economic development of the Central American countries, and in which reciprocal cooperation should be strengthened (specific development projects, particularly regional agricultural and rural projects, regional integration, trade development, and general preferences).

13. The EEC and Central American ministers also analyzed future possibilities for developing reciprocal cooperation. They recognized the existence of a solid basis for cooperation activities, based on equality, respect, and reciprocal benefit, particularly on the subjects mentioned in the following paragraphs.

14. The EEC and Central American ministers recognized the need to develop, increase, and diversify their reciprocal trade to the highest possible level. In this respect, the ministers considered that the general preference system could be an adequate means to stimulate development of foreign trade and industrialization in the countries affected. They agreed that the implementation of this sytem should be simplified and its benefits broadened. The EEC stressed the importance of the fundamental objectives of the general preference system and [words indistinct] attention in determining how the system would be applied, to take into account the interest shown by the Central American countries.

15. Taking into consideration the importance that economic development has for the Central American countries, the EEC, within the context of its current and future plans to help developing countries, will do everything possible to help in the region's development. These actions will be identified by mutual agreement, based on the region's priorities and objectives, and they will be carried out on a multilateral basis. The EEC expressed its willingness to use the existing institutional infrastructure in the region to the maximum extent possible.

In addition to the aid given on a bilateral basis to the countries in the region by the EEC member-countries, the EEC will provide technical and financial aid for Central America, particularly for agricultural, agroindustrial, and rural projects.

With the purpose of promoting regional economic integration and the development of interregional trade, the EEC intends to give priority assistance to projects of a regional nature, and to help Central American countries and their regional institutions by sharing with them the specific experience that the EEC has acquired on the subject of integration.

For its part, the group of Central American countries expressed their desire to present specific projects in priority areas that include, among others, aspects related to social welfare. As an example, they mentioned the joint proposals that the Central American countries presented to the international financial community in Brussels in September 1983. The Central American ministers stressed the importance of reactivating production, particularly of those products exchanged among Central American countries. To this end, the financial support of the countries in the isthmus will be necessary, preferably through the Central American Bank of Economic Integration (BCIE), in order to reactivate the industrial and agricultural sectors in the region.

The EEC and its member-countries intend to give priority to the assistance of regional projects, as well as for social projects such as health programs and projects aimed at alleviating the situation of persons who have had to abandon their homes for one reason or another.

16. The ministers of both groups declared that economic cooperation is a matter of interest in future relations between the EEC and Central American countries. Within this context, they specifically mentioned commercial ties between the two regional groups; cooperation between national financial institutions, both government and private, in the two regions; as well as basic, technical, and scientific training, particularly in the field of research.

The EEC ministers took note of the proposal made by the Assembly of Governors of the BCIE on the possible admission of extraregional members. Given the important role of foreign investors in the economic development of Central American countries, the ministers agreed that the promotion and protection of European investments in Central America is a matter of mutual interest. Regarding this, they stressed the need for the establishment of a better climate for investments in the region through the adoption of proper measures to promote private investment.

17. The EEC and Central American ministers acknowledged interest in strengthening and institutionalizing their mutual relations. They expressed their willingness to begin holding talks as soon as possble to negotiate an agreement for interregional cooperation. The EEC would negotiate according to established procedures. The two parties agreed that the finalization of this kind of an agreement would confirm the political will of both regions to broaden and improve relations, which would also strengthen relations between the EEC and Latin America as a whole.

18. The Central American ministers said that the appropriate intergovernment forum to approve the main directives for a regional stand, as an economic negotiation and follow-up mechanism, is the Central American Economic Council, including a representative of the Panamanian Government. The negotiating group, which would be under the Central American Economic Council, would be an ad hoc group made up of delegates of all governments. This group would work in coordination with the Group of Central American Ambassadors to the EEC (GRUCA) headquartered in Brussels. The permanent Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) would support the negotiation process and subsequent meetings and would seek the support of other Central American integration institutions and other regional and international groups as the situation might warrant.

19. The ministers expressed their conviction that the meeting constitutes a first step in a process that would effectively increase existing cooperation between Central America and Europe.

20. The ministers participating in the San Jose conference honored the Costa Rican president whose initiative brought about this meeting. They expressed their deepest gratitude to the Costa Rican Government and people and to their delegates for their warm welcome and generous hospitality. They also praised the courteous and efficient organization of the conference.

21. The Costa Rican foreign minister expressed his deep gratitude for the words of appreciation from the European ministers, and on behalf of the five Central American heads of state expressed thanks to the EEC and ministers of its member-states, to the minister of Spain and Portugal, and to the ministers of the member-states of the Contadora Group for their presence in Central America as well as for their significant contribution and constructive work which made the conferenece a success.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN RIO CONCLUDES

Arms Race, Area Crisis Discussed

PY020235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2342 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Oct (AFP) -- The $350-billion foreign debt of Latin America and the crisis of Central America were featured in the debates at the meeting of the Socialist International (SI) that opened in Rio de Janeiro today with the participation of 200 delegates from 77 countries, of which 35 are Latin American.

The meeting was opened this morning by the SI president, former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt, and it will be closed tomorrow, Tuesday, at 1400 when the resolution approved by its participants will be made public. In his opening speech, Willy Brandt affirmed that the SI demands an end to the world arms race and calls for negotiations between the major powers to put an end to the nuclear and space arms races. The SI president estimated that an annual reduction in arms expenses would release funds necessary for fighting hunger and underdevelopment in Third World countries.

During the debates, which began immediately after the opening ceremony, Willy Brandt noted the need for finding political solutions to the crisis engulfing the Central American countries, a crisis which must be resolved without foreign military and economic measures or interference.

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez presented a report on the political situation in Latin America, and affirmed that a U.S. intervention in Central America would provoke a serious conflict in that subregion. He estimated that the process of redemocratization in Latin America is irreversible, noting that a fully democratic government was installed in Argentina; that despite its limitations, democracy exists in Brazil; that in Chile Pinochet's days are numbered; and that in Uruguay the electoral process cannot be stopped.

Perez and Brandt agreed on the importance of the efforts by the Contadora Group countries -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- in bringing peace to Central America, and estimated that the elections to be held in November in Nicaragua can be a solution for that country.

In turn, Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares said that the violent situation prevailing in some countries of Central America and the Caribbean causes concern for the whole world. He noted the seriousness of the political situation in Uruguay and Chile, expressed his confidence in the future of democracy in Latin America, and noted the participation in this meeting of a member of the Sandinist Front National Directorate, Commander Bayardo Arce, and the leader of the Democratic Coordinating Board of the Nicaraguan opposition, Arturo Cruz.

Soares and Commander Bayardo confirmed the meeting of the Sandinist leaders and the Democratic Coordinating Board leaders in Rio de Janeiro to examine the possibilities for the participation of the Democratic Coordinating Board in the Nicaraguan elections on 4 November.

The Si debates today were also attended by Guillermo Ungo of the National Revolutionary Movement of El Salvador; General Liber Seregni of the Uruguayan Broad Front (leftist coalition); and Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen, ambassador-at-large for President Raul Alfonsin. The debates will resume tomorrow, 2 October, at 1000 and will conclude at 1400.

Debt Problem Given Priority

PY030205 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2258 GMT 2 Oct 84

[By Francisco Rogue Bacareza]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Oct (EFE) -- the Socialist International (SI) bureau has concluded its 2-day session, having decided to deal more actively with the serious problem of the foreign debt of developing countries and to reinforce its support for the peace effort being made by the Contadora Group.

Oscar Debunne, secretary general of the Belgian Socialist Party, today defined the foreign debt problem as the "one that must be given priority by the world community." Guillermo Ungo, of the National Revolutionary Movement of El Salvador, declared that the SI will assume an active role in search of solutions for the Central American crisis. As warned by its president, former FGR Chancellor Willy Brandt, the SI considers that the risk posed by Central American has already gone beyond the borders of the isthmus and slipped into the field of confrontation between the two major powers.

After 2 days of sessions, the SI announced its renewed support for the Nicaraguan people, and for the cause of democratization and liberation of Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Socialist Party of the Dominican Republic and SI vice president for Latin America, stated that "a new period of relations between Latin America and Europe has begun." He based his affirmation on the results of the meeting of foreign ministers of Spain, Portugal, the EEC countries, and the Contadora countries held last week in Costa Rica.

The SI Committee on Economic Policy announced the formation of a special committee that will specifically study the problem of the Latin Aermican foreign debt. Debunne declared that the foreign debt problem has become a "serious handicap" for Latin America, threatening its democratic stability and social peace.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Pena Gomez stated that the link between Europe and Latin America for establishing "brotherly" friendship and cooperation ties will have in the SI a "powerful mediator."

Upon summarizing the SI meetings, Debunne said that the main attention was focused on the debt issue.

The proposal voiced by SI President Willy Brandt on the reactivation of international cooperation was favorably viewed. Brandt proposed that the industrialized countries, especially the world powers, earmark 9.5 percent of their military budgets to assist world development.

Following an initiative voiced by Brandt and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, the SI proposed that a dialogue be held between Sandinist Commander Bayardo Arce and the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, Arturo Cruz. The objective of the meetings held since last Sunday in Rio de Janeiro was that the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board participate in the upcoming elections called by the Sandinist junta.

SI Secretary General Pentti Varnanen described the bureau's meetings as positive. Varnanen told the press of the will of the SI members to strengthen efforts in support of democracy in Latin America and in the developing countries. In addition, the SI again endorsed solid and serious negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union to guarantee international peace and to halt the arms race. The SI also reiterated its support for the need of a North-South dialogue and for the establishment of a new international economic order. In this regard, the SI is preparing a "historical document" on the various aspects of the international economic crisis whose contents will be forwarded to SI members in April 1985.

The SI bureau meeting in Rio de Janeiro, according to Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, coincided with "a historical time for Brazil," and was proof of the SI confidence in a "happy ending" to the effort being made by the Brazilian people to finally achieve democracy.

SANDINISTS, OPPONENTS NEGOTIATING IN RIO

Arce on Meetings

PA011957 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the FSLN National Directorate's Political Committee, announced during a press conference that he has met twice with Arturo Cruz, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, and that they will be meeting again in the next few hours. Commander Arce said that there has been progress in the talks with Cruz. He explained that the FSLN is in favor of carrying out the revolution within a framework of nonalignment, a mixed economy, and political pluralism. Regarding the five meetings that have been held with the United States in Manzanillo, Mexico, Commander Arce said: Unfortunately we cannot say they are advancing in a desirable way. He noted: The only constructive fact is that we are still negotiating.

Meanwhile, the president of the Socialist International said in opening the Rio de Janeiro meeting that the Socialist International does not agree with everything that the Sandinist front does but, he noted, it is necessary to let Nicaragua choose its own destiny without any foreign interference.

Cease-Fire Proposed

PY021623 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Oct (AFP) — A trustworthy source has said that intensive negotiations on a possible cease-fire between Sandinists and the Nicaraguan opposition and on the postponement until January of the Nicaraguan general elections, scheduled for 4 November, were being held in Rio de Janeiro at the same time as the bureau meeting of the Socialist International.

Bayardo Arce, political coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and Arturo Cruz, president of the Democratic Coordinating Board of the opposition, have agreed on time limit of 1900 GMT today to reach an agreement through the mediation of the Socialist International.

According to the same source, who said he is pessimistic about the outcome of the dialogue, Bayardo Arce has proposed a postponement of the general elections until January 1985, if a cease-fire agreement is signed before 25 October between the Sandinist and the rebel forces which are fighting the regime. This proposal is being studied by Arturo Cruz.

NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION PETITIONS SI ON ELECTIONS

PY030100 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Oct 84 p 5

[Advertisement entitled "Help Nicaragua," published in Portuguese, English, and Spanish, directed to the Socialist International and signed by the Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Nicaragua]

[Text] [in English] Democratic people of the world demand free elections in Nicaragua. There will be no peace on Earth, among or within nations, until basic rights are granted to all men. There will be no peace or justice in Nicaragua until each citizen is granted the basic right to vote in free and honest elections. The Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Nicaragua calls on the Socialist International and all responsible democratic forces to support postponement and reform of the Nicaraguan elections.

Those who have the power to promote the development of democracy in Nicaragua must do so. The exercise of power demands responsibility. Last spring the Socialist International endorsed the Nicaraguan elections as a "positive" development. Since that time the Sandinist regime has repressed all significant political dissent to insure a fraudulent election victory. It is time for the Socialist International to reconsider its responsibility to the Nicaraguan people, and to reconsider its endorsement of the Nicaraguan election.

The voice of the democratic parties of Nicaragua must be heard. Only four political parties speak in support of Western democratic values in Nicaragua. They are the Social Christian Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Liberal Constitutional Party, and the Conservative Party of Nicaragua. Voices have been silenced by Sandinist repression. All those who support the development of democracy in Nicaragua plead with the Socialist International to listen to the message of the Nicaraguan democratic parties and to play a positive role in the search for peace and political justice in Nicaragua.

[Signed] Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Nicaragua

NICARAGUA'S SERGIO RAMIREZ ADDRESSES OLADE

PA021423 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1617 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction member Sergio Ramirez' speech at the opening of the OLADE ministers meeting in the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua -- broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] ...That regional cooperation gives us as a base for our future development. By welcoming this cooperation, we are showing Nicaraguans' efforts to find through cooperation a solution to our energy development needs, a vital element in the transformation of our economy and society, despite the country's difficult situation as a result of the financial, political, and military aggression we are suffering.

We view energy as a fundamental element in development and as one of the means through which our people can overcome the barrier of poverty and find the path to development.

We know that the OLADE experts have been working since last week on the technical aspects of Latin America's energy problems. We know that they have made considerable progress that will be discussed at the political level by the energy ministers present here.

Based on the principles that led to our struggle for national liberation, from the very first day of the triumph of our revolution we undertook the task of recovering the country's sovereignty over its natural resources, among which energy resources are fundamental. Accomplishing this task amid the situation of aggression imposed from abroad constitutes a huge effort on the part of our working people, who continue forward, struggling, fighting, and working to make the dreams of their heroes a reality. In the past in the energy field this has meant evaluating and learning the potential of the national energy resources. For the first time in Nicaragua's history, this has enabled us to draft an energy development plan which will carry us to the year 2000. This plan is essentially based on hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass energy and has the objective of maximizing our possibilities in these areas and reducing our dependence on the use of hydrocarbons, whose purchase is a burden on the national economy. On the basis of this plan we already have an inventory of the country's hydroelectric and geothermal resources.

We have advanced in evaluating alternate sources of energy and research on the use of these sources. The huge hydroelectric projects of (Mojalca) and Copalar in the center of the Atlantic region and of the Ye-Ye River, also on the Atlantic, have entered the first phase of the consolidation of the studies. We are already working on the (Asturias-Larreynaga) project and we are preparing to extend the exploitation of the geothermal field in Momotombo and Monte Galan until we reach a production close to 150 megawatts from geothermal energy alone in the coming years.

Regarding hydrocarbons, at this time the country does not have reliable information because in the past the transnational companies that carried out explorations in the country took the data from these investigations in open violation of our sovereignty. Nevertheless, we continue to make efforts in this area, above all to set priorities for and rationalize the supply and distribution of hydrocarbons. We are sure that we will have the cooperation of OLADE in this effort to help us specifically define our future possibilities.

Within the framework of the principle of achieving energy independence and supplying electricity to the people, we have given priority to the rural areas and to the sectors of the urban population that had been neglected in the past. Between 1980 and 1984, the revolutionary government's investment in the energy sector amounted to more than 1 billion cordobas. Our main achievements from this have been the installation and the operation of the first phase of the Momotombo geothermal project, through which the country saves close to $16 million a year in the import of hydrocarbons, the construction of more than 326 km of transmission lines and close to 4,000 km of distribution lines, and the electrification of approximately 200 communities. These actions are aimed at improving production and the well-being of the population.

Among other achievements, we have also installed regional lines. This not only enables the country to save a considerable amount of money, but also represents a practical example of our spirit of integration in the energy field, which is the same spirit inspiring OLADE as a Latin American institution with its own personality. Our immediate plans include constructing lines with Panama, like those we have with Costa Rica and Honduras, which we hope to accomplish by the end of 1985. With this in mind, we plan to complete various feasibility studies and to design projects that will enable the country to achieve its future economic independence in the energy field in the medium and long term.

Along with all these plans, we have implemented austerity measures to conserve energy, which have been broadly supported by the population, in response to terrorist actions and sabotage against our installations and also to our needs for economic austerity during the difficult times we are experiencing.

Ministers, all of this demonstrates our political determination to have a better future as a sovereign nation despite the great economic, political, and military difficulties we are now facing, which are being imposed on us from abroad.

In 1979, after a bloody liberation war that cost us more than 50,00 lives, we were left with a scene of destruction, representing a loss of more than $500 million for the country, a drop in the GNP of more than 30 percent, a total absence of financial resources, and a debt to international banks surpassing $1.5 billion. We had to start reconstructing our economy in the midst of a world and regional economic crisis that has included low prices for our export products -- sugar, cotton, and coffee -- and spiraling prices for our imports, particularly oil and agricultural imputs.

Today, we face grave problems as a result of the war of aggression that creates tension and difficulties for our economy, which must now be geared toward the defense of our homeland. However, in the past 5 years, we have managed to recover almost all of the historical levels of production in strategic areas with the exception of agriculture and livestock, which continues to be affected by the indiscriminate slaughter resulting from war times and serious limitations in the fields of mining and fishing, which have been affected by the current situation. In the agriculture and livestock sector, the cultivated area during this cycle is the largest ever in Nicaraguan history, while in construction and electricity we have surpassed previous historical levels. Between December 1979 and April 1984, we managed to maintain a prdduction of more than 5,000 megawatt-hours, exceeding the 1975-1979 production, which was less than 4,000 megawatt-hours.

We are now investing for the future at a rate of more than 20 percent of our GNP in various economic fields. However, the deficit in the country's trade balance and balance of payments, a phenomenon that affects most Latin American countries, reduced our possibilities for growth, investment, and the smooth development of our economy. Furthermore, as a result of unjust trade conditions, our trade balance has declined by 50 percent since 1978 and tensions in economic functions have also increased.

Due to the solidarity and aid in the form of credits, credit lines, loans, and other forms of cooperation, we have been able to overcome and face the deficit imposed by the trade exchange policies of developing countries. We must stress that 50 percent of the financial aid we have received has come from the so-called Third World countries, particularly from Latin American countries.

However, in addition to the economic crisis, we must defend ourselves daily from the attacks that are financed and directed from abroad. The economic damage resulting from these years of war surpasses $500 million, with the loss of thousands of lives and vital crops needed to feed our people, as well as the destruction of roads, cooperatives, dams, port facilities, and so on.

We must invest in defense financial and human resources that could be put to better use in health, education, and social services. To the economic cost of the hospitals, schools, cooperative centers, bridges, warehouses, and houses that have been destroyed, we must add the social value they have for the population. It is well known that our installations and energy sources have been a favorite target for counter-revolutionary groups during these years of war. We must mention attacks on towers and transmission lines, fuel tanks, such as the one in Corinto which caused a fire of gigantic proportions, attacks on the Siuna power plants, and even attacks on the fuel trucks transporting liquified gas from other Central American countries.

The mining of the Port of Corinto and numerous unsuccessful attempts to affect energy production centers complete this panorama of attacks aimed at destroying our strategic economic resources.

Parallel to the effort to develop our productive forces, we plan to continue strengthening our agrarian reform process, through which we have already distributed more than 1,300,000 hectares of productive land to thousands of peasant families organized in cooperatives or operating as individual producers; this will place more than 40 percent of the productive land in the hands of peasant families.

We must continue developing the people's participation in education and health, the construction of houses, the distribution of consumer goods, and the massive expansion of culture and sports. The electrification of neighborhoods together with potable water service plays an important role in the process of improving the quality of life for our people. Our commitment is to carry out this transformation process within the framework of a mixed economy in which thousands of owners of different kinds of properties, thousands of farmers, and hundreds of industrialists and merchants are part of a model in which the revolutionary state directs the economic plans for multilateral participation and the national financial system is at the service of this mixed economy. In addition, our participation in the world economy is based on this concept of diversifying our resources and selling our products to Latin America, North America, and Western Europe, and to Arab, African, Asian, and socialist countries.

The Government of National Reconstruction will continue to support the joint efforts for the development of energy autonomy in Latin America, both through programs of multilateral cooperation and bilateral programs, and we will support all those strategies that lead to the continuation and expansion of analysis and research aimed at finding a balance between the supply and demand of energy sources, the use of alternate energy sources that will benefit an increasingly larger part of the population, and particularly all those policies that will benefit peasants and working sectors in this field. Greater participation by Latin American government institutions in the... [speech interrupted by announcer; it is not concluded]

POLISH MINISTER ADDRESSES RELATIONS COUNCIL

PY020255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0143 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski said here today that his country and Argentina are united in the quest for an end to the arms race, colonialism, and neocolonialism, and for the establishment of a new global economic order. The Polish foreign minister made a point of mentioning the speech which Argentine President Raul Alfonsin made at the UN General Assembly and said that Poland had received the message favorably. Olszowski spoke tonight at the Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI) whose vice president, Juan Aja Espil, bestowed on Olszowski a certificate making him a member of the organization.

The Polish foreign minister embarked on a detailed description of the international status quo and made it clear that he opposed the reunion of the FRG and the GDR because a peaceful and modern Europe has no room for a united Germany that would be an arsenal of fascism and revanchism. Olszowski recalled Poland's plight during the German occupation in the course of World War II, stressing that after the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain, Poland supplied the greatest number of soldiers in the struggle against fascism. He went on to defend his country's membership in the Eastern bloc and the group of underdeveloped countries "because the time of Poland's bizarre alliances has been left far behind," and stressed that "we reject the interference of any country with our domestic affairs or the affairs of any other sovereign country."

He charged Western nations with extortion and with trying to impede dialogue and cooperation among peoples and scored the implementation of economic punishment by way of political retaliation. He said that Europe is far from a catastrophe, thanks to the efforts of European socialist nations, and African, Asian, and Latin American developing nations.

Speaking about the threat of a possible nuclear war, Olszowski stressed his country's proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the center of Europe. He also spoke about the foreign debt, something which could only be solved by putting an end to the protectionism of industrialized nations, lowering interest rates, and increasing exports.

Meets Alfonsin, Caputo

PY022030 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] At this moment President Raul Alfonsin is holding a meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the Olivos presidential residence. At 1600 this afternoon the president will meet with the members of the socioeconomic cabinet to continue discussing issues regarding public service tariffs. We also want to inform you that early this morning the Polish foreign minister held his first working meeting with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo at San Martin Palace.

In half an hour the Polish guest will attend a luncheon offered in his honor by his Argentine counterpart in the Foreign Ministry building. At 1700 the two foreign ministers will sign a cultural and scientific agreement and at 1800 the Polish minister will visit Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun. This evening Minister Olszowski will fete Minister Dante Caputo at the Polish Embassy.

We must point out that at the end of his meeting with the Polish minister, Dante Caputo said it was a very interesting and positive meeting. He explained that they had examined the international situation and that they then discussed bilateral issues, especially regarding complementary aspects of the two countries' economies. Caputo replied affirmatively when asked if they had talked about the presence of Polish fishing vessels in the Malvinas Islands area. Caputo ended by stating that the Polish minister had fervently supported the Argentine claim over the Malvinas sovereignty.

CHIEF OF JOINT STAFF DEPARTS FOR U.S. VISIT

PY030220 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0113 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM) -- Lieutenant General Julio Alfredo Fernandez Torres, Argentine chief of the joint staff, tonight departed for the United States in response to an invitation which the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Vessey, had extended to Argentine Defense Minister Raul Borras. Speaking at the Ezeiza International Airport, Gen Fernandez Torres said that he will visit the McDill Air Base in Florida where he will meet the commander of the rapid deployment forces, General Wallace Nutting.

WAGES TO BE INCREASED 14 PERCENT IN LAST QUARTER

PY022145 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The government last night announced wage increases of 14 percent for each of the months of October, November, and December plus an adjustment to bring current wages in line with inflation for the first nine months this year plus six percent. A government spokesman said a similar adjustment would be made at the end of December to compensate any loss of real wages during the last quarter of the year. The announcement followed a meeting of the socio-economic cabinet at Government House.

The official announcement said the wage increase was payable in two installments. The spokesman said the six percent was two thirds of the eight percent increase in real wages the government had promised for this year. Four percent had already been paid in June, leaving two percent to be paid now, he added.

The cabinet would continue studying increases to be applied to rates and tariffs as well as transportation fares and would announce them today, the spokesman said. Informed sources said, however, that the increase in public utility tariffs would be higher than the wage increase but lower than interest rates announced by the Central Bank yesterday, while the increase in fuel prices would be higher than the interest rates. They said the lowest increase in fuel prices would be at least 20 percent. According to the sources, fuels were only increased 16 percent in September and therefore fell behind the inflation rate which has been unofficially estimated at 26 percent.

Earlier, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun said the wage increases to be announced by the government were not dictated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) nor by any provision in the accord reached with the international agency last week. "We have said right from the beginning the wage adjustment policy is a mechanism of the Argentine Government which is not negotiable with anybody either within or without," he said. The government would not change its policy which was announced to the IMF in the letter of intent sent last June, he said. "The inflation rates are not set by the Monetary Fund, the rates are set by reality," Grinspun added.

CGT Issues Communique

PY030005 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2325 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM) -- The united General Labor Confederation (CGT) tonight declared a "state of alert" and resolved to ask for an urgent meeting with Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella to explain to him the need for amending the current salary policy. The Executive Board of the CGT announced this decision in a communique released today at the end of a meeting at which the salary guidelines announced by the government last night, and other labor issues, were discussed.

UBALDINI SCORES TRIPS TO USURERS 'MECCA'

PY012050 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- While labour unrest continued in a number of industries, General Confederation of Labour (CGT) Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini yesterday said "while our government continues making marathon journeys to the Mecca of international usury to ask for instructions and while we depend on foreign permission to meet the just wage demands of our workers, any socio-economic contract we may reach will be absolutely relative." Ubaldini also said that the government should "divide the wheat from the chaff" and separate the "real" from the "illegitimate" debt. He complained that Argentina was a "potentially very rich country with an extremely poor people." Finally, he said there could be no social justice while "galloping inflation" continues.

RADIO WORKERS DECIDE TO HOLD 48-HOUR STOPPAGE

PY021106 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0244 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- The negotiations held by the Interunion Organization of Radio Workers did not end successfully tonight. Thus, the Interunion Organization has decided to stage a 48-hour stoppage as of 0700, 2 October. The decision was confirmed by the National Department of Labor Relations, where the negotiations were held.

RIGHTS REPORT DELIVERED TO FEDERAL COURT

PY021438 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1413 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM) -- It has been learned that the report on alleged excesses that were committed during the antisubversive struggle starting on March 1967 by the members of the first military junta was handed in today at the court building. Just after 1030 a car entered the courtyard that contains the cell section of the building. The car was carrying the documents from the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. Oscar Ernesto Sirito, Horacio Raul Vigliani, and Daniel Torres, secretaries of the Federal Court of Appeals, received the report.

RIGHTS GROUP NAMES 1,300 RIGHTS VIOLATORS

PY011154 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- The names of more than 1,300 military servicemen, policemen, and civilians accused by witnesses of involvement in human rights violations during the former military regime, including, among others, Navy Chief of Staff Ramon Arosa and this government's first Army Chief of Staff, Jorge Arguindegui, were issued yesterday at a press conference by the Relatives of Persons Missing or Detained for Political Reasons. The report also listed 200 clandestine detention centres and the names of nearly 18,000 people currently listed as missing who were seen by witnesses at those prisons.

There were 600 names of Army servicemen in the report, including former Presidents Jorge Videla, Leopoldo Galtieri, Roberto Viola, and Reynaldo Bigonne; former Governors Cesar Ochoa, Iberico Saint Jean, Antonio Bussi, Lino Montiel Forzano, Adolfo Sigwald, and Jose Ruiz Palacios; former ministers Albano Harguindeguy, Lamil Reston, and Juan Carlos Camblor; and Generals Luciano Benjamin Mendez, Ramon Camps, Fernando Vertplaetsen, Diego Urricarriet, Mario Lepori, Jorge Maradona, Carlos Suarez Mason (who has been cashiered), Santiago Riveros, Jorge Arguindegui, and Eugenio Guanabens Perello.

The 330 Navy men included former Commanders-in-Chief Emilio Massera, Ruben Franco, and Armando Lambruschini; Admirals Julio Juan Bardi, Carlos Castro Madero, Cesar Guzzeti, Jorge Fraga, Manuel Iran Campo, Gualter Allara, Jaun Jose Lombardo; Lieutenant-Commander Alfredo Astiz; and Navy Chaplain Emilio Grasselli.

Former Air Force Commander-in-chief Orlando Agosti, Omar Graffigna, and Basilio Lami Dozo; former Ministers Carlos Pastor and Julio Arnaldo Gomez; former Buenos Aires Mayor Osvaldo Cacciatore, and former Planning Secretary Jose Miret were among the 180 Air Force men mentioned in the report. About 200 men from the federal and province police forces, the border guard, and various civilians were also included.

PCR REGAINS LEGAL STATUS, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY020228 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1847 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (DYN) -- Through a communique signed by the chairman of its Central Committee, Jacobo Perelman, the Revolutionary Communist Party (PCR) has announced that it has recovered its full legal status through the abrogation of Law No 21325 which had been enacted by the last military regime. The PCR communique also states that Judge Fernando Archimbal has ruled a final acquittal in the suit that former Judge Jose Dibur brought against Otto Vargas, PRC secretary, "for giving a speech during a rally."

"The PCR has been, and still is, a force that is an unmistaken foe of Russian and Yankee imperialism, and of any imperialism. It has been an antiputschist force and an enemy of the dictatorship, and it also was supported by several disappeared detainees like Rene Salamanca, Hector Manfredi, Manuel Guerra, and Cesar Alvarez," the communique states. Finally, the communique issued by the PCR (an old splinter of the Communist Party) announces that a poltical rally will be held on 19 October on the premises of the Argentine Boxing Federation, a rally in which its leaders Otto Vargas and Rosa Nassif are to speak.

PARTY MEMBERS, URUGUAYAN EXILES DEMONSTRATE

PY011330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Corrientes, 30 Sep (TELAM) -- About 200 Paraguayan exiles, together with Argentine demonstrators belonging to different political parties, today marched in protest against General Alfredo Stroessner's government in downtown Corrientes. Members of the Paraguayan Confederation of Workers (CPT), in exile together with members of banished political parties in Paraguay, the Argentine Radical Civic Union, the Progressive Democratic Party, and the Argentine Christian Democratic Party, chanted slogans against General Stroessner's 30-year-old regime. "It's going to end, it's going to end, the dictatorship in Paraguay is going to end..." the demonstrators shouted while holding posters with anti-Stroessner slogans. Other posters said: Hooray for Argentina and Paraguay, democracy will succeed in Latin America.

STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY BURNS INTELLIGENCE FILES

PY011155 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The state petroleum company's (YPF) security department, headed by retired Colonel Juan Jaime Cesio, yesterday burned the company's voluminous intelligence files at a ceremony attended by company authorities and union leaders. The material included personal and political reports on employees and other people, including those singled out as "communists" and Jews.

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS DEBT PAYMENT CANNOT BE MADE

Requests IMF Aid

PY280142 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government, through its finance minister, has requested aid from the IMF and the World Bank to relieve the unbearable burden of its foreign debt. This is stated in a report from Washington. The report says that the request was made during the annual meeting of the two financial organizations, which concluded today.

Low-income countries like Bolivia need the understanding of the organizations that are holding this meeting, Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz stated. Bonifaz is a member of the Christian Democratic Party, which forms part of the government coalition along with the pro-Moscow Communist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI].

Bonifaz said: The IMF and the World Bank can contribute (?realistic) though not necessarily orthodox methods to find formulas for an understanding between low-income countries and their international creditor banks. He stated that Bolivia is the only country that has been officially compelled to declare its temporary inability to pay its $720-million debt to international private banks. He said that other nations have made extraordinary efforts to reach an agreement with the IMF, but other lower-income countries such as Bolivia cannot do it because Bolivia's economy has been destroyed by many years of incompetent dictatorships. Moreover, it has the aggravating circumstance of being landlocked. The finance minister added that Bolivia will not be able to confront the debt problem until it can exploit its resources, such as fuels and minerals, particularly gold, and its extensive areas suitable for farming and cattle raising.

Bonifaz said: We cannot ignore the possible consequences of this situation. Despite the government's goodwill, Bolivia is temporarily unable to meet its obligations because it must use its scarce foreign currency resources to import food for its people and inputs to prevent the paralyzation of its productive apparatus. According to the finance minister, Bolivia has never refused to pay its debt, but in this case it must first reorganize its economy and reactivate its productive apparatus.

Wants Payment Renegotiated

PY030155 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz here today stated that the Bolivian Government will not be able to pay its debt to private international banks which is due 13 October this year. Bonifaz, who returned from the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank in New York [as received], indicated that the nation's financial obligations should be renegotiated and asked the creditors to be more flexible. He said, however, that the radical stand of the powerful COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] which is rejecting the renegotiation, the price increases, and the devaluation of the Bolivian peso, is harming the country.

He explained that he was making these remarks as a minister and that the other ministers may not share his opinion. He added that he was not following the instructions of the IMF, but rather doing his moral, patriotic, and political duty.

It should be recalled that Bolivia's foreign debt is over $4 billion and that the obligations due over the next few days amount to $730 million.

Minister Bonifaz made his remarks just as Bolivia is experiencing severe social upheavals, shortages, a transportation strike, and as a cabinet crisis develops as the second anniversary of President Hernan Siles Zuazo's advent to power approaches.

COB LEADERS OPPOSE 'CONSTITUTIONAL COUP'

PY022103 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] There is hunger, dispair, frustration, and low salaries, and the government is announcing a new economic package, and the transport sector is already affected by a general strike. This statement was made by Colonel Samuel Gallardo Lozada, retired, president of the Chamber of Deputies, to representatives of the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation].

Gallardo Lozada, who was accompanied by Deputy Agustin Ameller, this morning paid a protocol visit to the COB headquarters. He told COB representatives that the government is not fulfilling its commitments to the country's organizations, especially to the working class, he stated. [recorded passage indistinct]

Unfortunately, some misunderstandings occurred regarding the remarks made by Deputy Ameller, and some COB union leaders staged a walk-out, declaring that they will not allow the COB to be mixed up in constitutional coups. According to some union leaders, Ameller made a direct reference to a constitutional coup, supporting the dismissal of the president of the republic. To protest this statement, several union leaders walked out of the COB central headquarters, declaring that the dismissal of President Siles Zuazo will not solve the country's problems. Among the union leaders who walked out was Victor Morales, who stated: These long-standing coupists come here to propose a coup to the COB.

Later, once tempers calmed down, the COB members returned to a meeting behind closed doors. Afterwards, COB Secretary General Walter Delgadillo gave an explanation about what had happened, in view of the insistence of local and national reporters. He justified the positions of several union leaders who had walked out in accordnace to a principle adopted by the Cochabamba congress. He added that Deputy Ameller had the unfortunate idea of discussing the dismissal of the president of the republic, a position unacceptable to the COB.

TRANSPORTATION SECTOR ON GENERAL STRIKE

PY021400 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The transportation sector had decided to go on an indefinite general strike at 0000 today because their demands that transportation fares be readjusted have not been met. This announcement was made by transportation businessmen leader (Edgar Sandoval) last night. He said that they were forced to go on strike because they could not reach an agreement with the government. (Sandoval) stressed that his sector is keenly aware of the social problems during this time of crisis. Yet when it comes to facts, this sector publicly announces that it will remove its vehicles from public service.

Meanwhile, the government has issued a decree authorizing the Armed Forces to render public transportation services in the cities and production centers, at current rates.

HIGHLIGHTS OF IMF LETTER OF INTENT REPORTED

PY012205 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Sep 84 p 21

[Text] These are the main targets included in the Letter of Intent that has just been signed with the IMF:

1. Monetary Base: 95 percent 1984 expansion. The growth target from June through September was set at 17.8, to reach 8.04 trillion cruzeiros; from October through December, at 5.9 percent, to reach a total 8.5 trillion cruzeiros by the end of 1984.

2. Money Supply (Money in the hands of the public, plus demand deposits in the banks): 95 percent 1984 expansion. The expansion from June through September was set at 21.8 percent, to reach 13.5 trillion cruzeiros by the end of the period; from October through December, at 18.5 percent, to reach 16 trillion cruzeiros by the end of the year.

To attain these targets the government adopted a new accounting method. Henceforth, the balance of the monthly money supply will be calculated on the basis of the arithmetic mean of working days during the month, rather than on the position at the last working day of the month.

3. Liquid Internal Credit (All resources the government makes available to private enterprises, including currency in the hands of the public, minus international reserves): Its balance in September will be 1.6 trillion cruzeiros, and it will at the most be 50 billion cruzeiros less than the total liquid international reserves on 31 December 1984. The increase of international reserves resulting from the good performance of the trade balance tends to reduce the balance of the liquid internal credit.

4. New Liquid Foreign Indebtedness: (Difference between foreign credits entering the country and amortization payments abroad): The ceiling was reduced for the 9-month period ending in September. The former $9.1 billion ceiling was reduced to $8.6 billion. For the entire year, the letter of Intent sets a limit of $10.8 billion.

5. Liquid International Reserves: The projected balance by year's end is $2.4 billion. This figure, according to Finance Ministry official Mailson da Nobrega, demonstrates the success of the economic policy in the external sector, and gives the country a more comfortable position for the next round of negotiations with the international bankers.

6. Balance of Payments (Result of subtracting royalties, services, and unilateral transfers of resources abroad from the trade balance): The target of a $5.7 billion surplus for 1984, and of $5.1 surplus for the January-September period was not changed.

7. Public Deficit: The government reaffirms its intention of attaining this year an operational (discounting inflation and monetary correction) surplus of 0.55 percent of the GDP, and a nominal (including monetary correction and exchange correction) deficit of 17.9 percent of the GDP.

BRIEFS

ALTERNATE FUEL PROGRAM -- The Fiat Company of Brazil will begin to road test vehicles running on castor bean oil as fuel. The company asserts that castor bean oil has the identical properties of fuel oil as regards energy production and consumption rate. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Sep 84 p 27 PY]

PINOCHET ASSERTS RETURN TO DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

PY021409 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Report by Daniel Ortiz]

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet has announced the establishment of the National Social Assistance Secretariat which will be in charge of coordinating aid to needy sectors. President Pinochet made this announcement during a luncheon held in his honor by the Rancagua community on the first day of a 3-day visit to the 6th region. Later Pinochet and his entourage, made up of five ministers headed by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, went to downtown Rancagua to attend the ceremony that the Rancagua community held in his honor.

The welcoming speech was delivered by (Mario Rosario Vazquez), chairman of the neighborhood junta board, who noted that the Rancagua community strongly repudiates the recent violent incidents the nation has experienced. He added that these incidents have been promoted by some gentlemen who refuse to understand that they have always been part of a minority in Chile and that if they were in power at a given time in Chilean history it was only because they were elected by one-third of the votes and because of the support of a credulous sector that was unaware of the Marxist threat.

Immediately after this statement, Pinochet addressed the Rancagua community by referring to the 170th anniversary of the battle of Rancagua and he noted: I have chosen this date to solemnly reassert to all Chileans throughout the country the government's will to achieve a transition period that will lead to the full recovery of democratic institutions. He added that this transition process demands the cooperation of all Chileans. This is why I urge all national sectors to unite and achieve a consensus that will enable us to achieve this transition period that will eventually lead us to the full recovery of democracy.

The president noted that he was deeply touched by the Santiago archbishop's appeal of humility to seek common objectives. President Pinochet said that this appeal should be observed by the entire nation and that, of course, the government will also observe it.

Pinochet also discussed the difficult economic situation in the country, and he disclosed the establishment of the National Social Assistance Secretariat.

[Begin Pinochet recording] This is why I have ordered the establishment of a National Social Assistance Secretariat which will be in charge of coordinating and (?implementing) all government assistance programs for child care centers, for schools, for family allotments plans, employment, housing and health plans, etc.

All these programs will be reevaluated so as to improve their effectiveness [word indistinct] and to (?grant) more aid to those that really need it.

We shall avoid all superfluous spending in this regard by [word indistinct] resources only to those that really need it and by organizing programs or replacing them with others that will fulfill the established objectives.

This National Social Assistance Secretariat will also unite efforts with other private organizations that at present are making every effort to help needy groups. Aid to these groups must be supplied at once without demagogy and without partisan selfishness. This situation should not be exploited in favor of or against any given sector. The present condition of the needy sectors of our society demands the solidarity of all Chileans. [applause] [end recording]

Discusses Possible National Plebiscite

PY022050 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Report by Daniel Ortiz]

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet has said here in Rancagua that he has not been idle and that he has sent to the legislative body the draft law whereby he will be authorized to call a plebiscite. He noted that he had taken the initiative earlier this year. He made this remark at the luncheon given for him by the Rancagua community. President Pinochet had said that he has taken notice of the words of Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno who asked for gestures of goodwill and humility, and that he expected that the request he made yesterday for a minimum consensus would touch all sectors, although his good faith has sometimes not been understood. Asked whether the executive branch has the authority to request the government junta to take into consideration the draft law he submitted in March, granting him power to call for a plebiscite, President Pinochet said that the government junta is the legislative branch and consequently it is independent from the executive branch, adding that, therefore, he cannot demand, but can only urge. This afternoon at 1600, President Pinochet will attend the civic-military ceremony to be held at the El Teniente Stadium to commemorate the 170th anniversary of the Rancagua battle.

Opposition Rejects Remarks

PY022100 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Democratic Alliance (AD) President Mario Sharpe has stated that the country is still waiting for the government to make a definitive move toward the restoration of democracy and not confine its actions to mere words. Mario Sharpe was questioned on the speech that the chief of state delivered yesterday in the city of Rancagua.

[Begin Sharpe recording] The speech is ambiguous, contradictory. It does not offer anything substantive. It does not offer a way out of the serious crisis that the country is facing. The country expects the government to make a move that offers a real and effective opening and not confine its actions to mere words, as has been the case thus far, words that can be interpreted in many ways. [end recording]

Christian Democratic leader Gabriel Valdez has stated that the government is trying to ride out the current situation just by using words. Valdez also announced that the Christian Democratic Party will issue a statement as the situation the country is currently experiencing and on the statements that the chief of state made yesterday.

[Begin Valdez recording] The agitation elicited by the contradictory statements made by General Pinochet, by General Matthei, and by some ministers, and the serious economic crisis set off by a very serious social situation will be dealt with in a public statement that I will make on behalf of the Christian Democratic Party soon.

Santiago Archbishop Welcomes Proposal

PY022118 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno said that the declaration made yesterday by the president of the Republic is positive in that it called for a consensus of citizens. Parts of the declaration read to the news media by Msgr Fresno said:

[Begin Fresno recording] The positive declaration made yesterday in Rancagua by the president of the Republic have been received with great interest. Both the measures announced to alleviate the situation of the most needy and the steps that will be taken to attain full democracy are needed urgently in order to bring about the reconciliation and peaceful coexistence among Chileans.

I paid special attention to the invitation made by the president, quote, to all sectors of the nation to unite in a minimum consensus that will permit us to advance on the road of transition toward the full restoration of democratic institutions, unquote. [end recording]

The Santiago archbishop added that he hopes the words of President Pinochet can come true through the efforts and participation of everyone:

[Begin Fresno recording] The reiterated calls made by the bishops and the aspirations expressed by majority sectors thus seem to have been heard. May God allow that these words can come true through the effort and participation of everyone, all people and institutions, in the attainment of a minimum consensus. [end recording]

Msgr Fresno then made a call for an emergency effort of solidarity in favor of the most needy:

[Begin Fresno recording] This is an effort to which all persons and institutions must be committed, working within their own jurisdiction and without sectarianism to alleviate the sufferings of thousands of Chilean families. [end recording]

After reading his declaration, Msgr Fresno, who attended the celebration of the fourth centennial of the Central Pontifical Seminary, reiterated his call to translate words into deeds.

COMMUNIST PARTY REASSERTS SUPPORT FOR VIOLENCE

PY022155 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Communist Party has reiterated its support for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. In a long document released by the Central Committee of the Communist Party the assertion is made that the Communists will continue with their violent actions, and support is vowed for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, a subversive group that has actively participated in terrorist actions over the past month.

Regarding the protest demonstrations, the Communists note that they support them and try to provide leadership for them, and participate in them because we believe they are steps down the road to victory. At the same time, they justify the acts of vandalism and robbery that take place during the protest demonstrations.

In support of the Manuel Rodriguez Front subversives, the Central Committee of the Communist Party said that they have their sympathy and appreciation. The violent actions promoted, supported, and financed by the Communists must be cleared by the Marxist-Leninist movement. The document sent to the presidents of the opposition parties adds that the Communists cannot repudiate violence without reneging on their principles. No one can deny that violent actions are the basic principles of the Communists.

In addition to recommending a so-called policy of constant confrontations, the communists recognize that they are seeking unity with all oppostion groups, but without relinquishing their violent actions. As a vehicle of unity, the Chilean Communists propose the signing of a pact or agreement.

The Communists once again are proposing agreements like the institutional guarantees of 1969, which, as Salvador Allende recognized, were signed as a strategy, but not with the goal of implementation.

The outlawed Chilean Communist Party is again seeking fellow travellers, and its objective is not necessarily the return of democracy in Chile, but to use violence and useful fools in order to install a communist dictatorship in the country.

And it is in pursuit of that objective, that the Communists are expressing their desire for unity with other opposition groups, their support for the violence practiced by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front and for the actions of the Popular Democratic Movement, a group of which the Communists are members, and with which they do not deny their cooperation.

The document of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party was released a few hours ago and contradicts the call made by the church and many sectors of citizens for an end to violence and the search for unity of all Chileans.

The position of the Central Committee also disregards the call made yesterday in Rancagua by President Augusto Pinochet that a minimum consensus must be attained in order to proceed with the transition toward democracy.

EXPLOSION IN MAIPU INJURES 3, CAUSES DAMAGE

PY021440 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Summary] "Santiago Carabineros and Investigation Department officers are looking for unidentified persons who were involved in a bomb attack that could have had fatal consequences. The bomb attack, which injured three persons, was carried out last night at 2353 in the Maipu District." Unidentified persons placed an explosive device at the foot of a lamppost on a street located near the 25th Maipu police building.

"Although the explosion damaged a lamppost it did not cause any power failures in the area." However, the explosion did injure three waiters who worked in a nearby restaurant and who were passing by at the time of the explosion. All three were hospitalized at Maipu hospital but, according to hospital authorities, they are not in critical condition since they only received slight wounds.

SOCIALIST PARTY FACTION ADVOCATES UNITY

PY272359 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The Manuel Mandujano-led socialist group has reiterated its call for unity in the Socialist Party. Manuel Mandujano has made public a note he sent to Carlos Briones, the leader of the Socialist Party, which is a member of the Democratic Alliance. In the note, Mandujano noted the need for unity in the Socialist Party, indicating that the rank and file want its status changed. He said that it is necessary to form a commission that will summon, within 90 days, a national congress to unify the Socialist Party. Mandujano indicated that unity must be attained as soon as possible to promptly restore democracy.

In conclusion, Mandujano said that he has confidence in the Socialist Party regardless of any changes that it might be necessary to make due to historic developments and that he is willing to approve of the participation of new factions by overcoming the irrational attitudes that caused so much harm to the Socialist Party in the past.

ASETA DIRECTORS HOLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING

PA030225 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Press Secretariat of the National Telecommunications Enterprises report]

[Text] Bogota -- The 16th meeting of the board of directors of the Association of State Telecommunications Enterprises of the Andean subregional agreement, Association of Andean State Telecommunications Enterprises, [ASETA] whose meeting ended last night in Bogota, decided to recommend to the ministers of communications and transportation of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, who will meet in November in Bogota, that they continue studying the launching of their own telecommunications satellite in the 1990's.

The board decided to initiate activities geared toward establishing the joint leasing of Intelsat facilities for television and telephone transmissions that will be developed in three phases.

The first phase will study Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru sharing a 72 MHz Intelsat relay station for transmission of national television programs. In the second phase the commitment would be extended to telephone services, and in the third all of the services would be extended to the five countries.

To initiate the joint leasing activity, a meeting will be held by operations representatives of the five countries in Quito in the second week of October. These technicians will establish a transmission plan and inform Intelsat of their decision. They will also request from Intelsat a 72 MHz repeater to carry out the tests necessary for the plan stated. When the tests have been analyzed and if it is decided that it is technically feasible for the three television stations to share a relay station with the three relay station, [word indistinct] in Venezuela, (INTEL) in Peru, and Telecom in Colombia, the formal request would be made to Intelsat to establish the joint leasing of that part of the satellite by the three countries, so that in the 1990's the launching of the Andean Group satellite called Condor will be possible.

The ASETA board stressed to the communications and transportation ministers the advisability of establishing three orbital positions for the Andean satellite system; two over a segment of the equator and one over a segment of the Colombian geostationary orbit. A group of experts from the five ASETA countries will prepare the documents necessary for the International Telecommunications Union, ITU.

The ASETA board of directors also recommended that necessary measures be adopted to act jointly at the upcoming worldwide administrative conference for the planning of special services in the geostationary orbit, which will be held a year from now in Geneva and which will undoubtedly be one of the most important technical conferences in the history of worldwide telecommunications.

In one of its most important decisions, the 16th meeting of the ASETA board of directors decided to suggest at the worldwide administrative conference the acceptance of [word indistinct] countries for the establishment of interregional television through the microwave network that currently links the five countries from Bolivia to Venezuela and which is one of ASETA's most important achievements since its inception.

Finally, the ASETA board of directors decided to continue activities necessary to allow the utilization of the ASETA infrastructure in Quito, with a view to the establishment of the Andean Telenews Network, and the continuation of PAFET, Andean Project for the Manufacture of Telecommunications Equipment [Proyecto Andino de Fabricacion de Equipo de Telecomunicaciones] programs which will allow the production of telecommunications equipment at a time when these countries have the technical and industrial ability to supply the regional market with this equipment.

(Jaime Aguilera Blanco), ASETA secretary general, (German Gonzalez Gonzano), president of the Telecom board of directors in Colombia, and the presidents or managers of telecommunications firms in Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia who attended the 16th ASETA board of directors meeting expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks they held for 3 days in the Cauca Room of the Bogota Hilton. The decisions adopted will allow for considerable development of telecommunications in the five countries.

CHURCH REJECTS PLAN TO PARDON GUERRILLAS

PA021645 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota — The Colombian Catholic Church today rejected the pardon that the government plans to grant to guerrillas and demanded the release of all kidnap victims in the country. In a 10-point document issued in the past few hours, the Colombian bishops cast doubt on the peace process being undertaken by President Belisario Betancur's administration.

The Colombian Catholic Church stated that there can be no peace as long as people are being held. As long as the criminal actions of subversives do not conclude with the release of all kidnap victims without the payment of ransoms, there are no grounds to believe in the sincerity of those who signed the peace agreements, the bishops added.

The church expressed its concern over the increase in kidnapings, which it describes as the most atrocious of crimes that can be committed against man. It indicated that the cruelty of such crimes cannot evade punishment by the courts. The bishops added that the national dialogue must be objective, serious, serene, have a desire to seek realistic solutions, and be respectful of the values of the country and the people.

ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLY HELD IN DOWNTOWN ASUNCION

PY011451 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Sep 84 p 9

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning pedestrians and drivers on Palma Street were surprised by a demonstration by about 1,000 persons from the political opposition. The occasion was a ceremony held in memory of Dr Eusebio Ayala (president of the victory) [Paraguayan president during the 1932-1935 Chaco War] at the Pantheon of the Heroes, organized by the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] as part of the festivities commemorating the Battle of Boqueron.

The ceremony in memory of Dr Eusebio Ayala ended with a march of a rather unusual nature in this country. After a laurel wreath commemorating the president of the victory had been placed in the Pantheon of the Heroes by the PLRA leaders, headed by Dr Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, those attending the ceremony blocked Palma Street from Chile to Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion Streets, carrying placards and shouting slogans and chants. Over 1,000 persons of various opposition groups gathered at the place.

After speeches by PLRA leaders, all the people participating in the rally moved along Palma Street in a direction opposite to the traffic flow carrying banners and placards to Yegros Street and then returned to Plaza Juan E. O'Leary, where they dispersed. During the peaceful demonstration they shouted slogans such as: "The United People Will Never Be Defeated" and "There Will Be an End, There Will Be an End to Military Rule."

PATRIA SCORES PROTESTS IN CLORINDA, BORDER AREA

PY031930 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Right of Asylum"]

[Excerpts] It is an invariable practice in international law to ensure that the right of asylum may not be used to attack, from the border of a neighboring country, the authorities of another, or to promote clandestine political activities over a common border.

Historically, since Paraguay became independent, it has always zealously respected, defended, and practiced the granting of the right of asylum.

The southern balconies of an elegant Asuncion Hotel overlook the Argentine landscape across the river. A bit further south, our main Navy station and its installations are located in a situation that, from the geopolitical point of view, is in a per= permanent "state of siege."

Well then, two Argentine cities are located at this sensitive border zone at the junction of the Paraguay and Pilcomayo Rivers: Puerto Pilcomayo and Clorinda, which are much nearer the headquarters of our three government branches than most of the residential neighborhoods of Asuncion itself.

This has great importance for our national security problems and for the health of our economy, because due to the great difference in our sizes, Argentine influence is absorbed here indiscriminately. We have to be careful about this phenomenom, since we are not just talking about border cities. One of them is the capital city of a country. Asuncion has the greatest concentration of inhabitants of the country; it is our most important city economically, and it is also the center of strong interests, including political interests, such as the plans of irregular opposition groups, definitely engaged in dislodging democracy and destabilizing the government.

Aided by these subversive opposition groups and promoted by an international labor union organization, the ICFTU, an allegedly "Paraguayan Confederation of Workers" in exile, which does not exist and has never existed as a valid labor union, planned a political demonstration in Clorinda, to the visible annoyance of its shopkeepers and people. The people present at the demonstration were not much more than a few dozen of Buenos Aires "comers" and a few dozen of Asuncion "goers." But that is not the point, the point really is the infringement of the right of asylum, a flagrant infringement, which must not be silenced or ignored.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

PY022201 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1944 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Oct (EFE) -- Uruguay and the Soviet Union have just signed a commercial agreement that will permit the latter to import up to $120 million worth of goods. The agreement has been signed by acting Foreign Minister Jorge Alvarez and Nikolay Zinovyev, head of the Soviet commercial delegation now visiting Uruguay. The agreement provides for the opening of commercial offices in Montevideo and Moscow, reciprocally.

Walter Rodriguez, Uruguayan foreign trade director, noted that the $120 million represents a 70 percent increase in the sum that the Soviet Union can now expand in purchases from Uruguay. He also said that Uruguay is granting lines of credit for 10 years plus 3-year grace periods, at 6 percent annual interest for the public sector and at 6.5 percent for the private sector, for the acquisition of Soviet goods. Under the agreement, the Soviet Union can purchase citrus fruits, dairy products, and manufactured goods, without excluding other products. Uruguayan authorities emphasized the importance of the agreement because it does not contain a purchase clause binding on Uruguay and it permits entry into a consumer market of 270 million people.

JUAN FERRERIRA OPENS PRESSUR NEWS AGENCY

PY011927 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpt] As of today, Uruguay has a private news agency for reporting abroad. It is named PRESSUR, an agency belonging to a group headed by Juan Raul Ferreira. When the latter was consulted by Radio El Espectador, Radio Sport, and the Cadena de Oro, he said that he will attempt to make the agency wholly impartial in its reporting, and that he soon expects to be able to resign from its presidency.

[Begin recording] [Ferreira] Regarding a new order of international information, we believe it is essential that there should be a national news agency, a nonpolitical agency which is not at the service of any party or philosophy, but which should dedicate itself to reporting to all world news media on the economic, political, and social situation of the country, and which should also report to the Uruguayan media about everything that is happening in the world which has a bearing on the situation in Uruguay, for instance, bilateral trade relations. In this connection PRESSUR will play a highly important role with great objectivity. We will report what the government says and what the opposition says; it is not our intention to issue political propaganda, but rather to gain a place in the field of information.

[Reporter] Despite being a company managed by persons who work for the National Party, do you think it will be wholly impartial in its reporting?

[Ferreria] I believe that now that PRESSUR can install itself in Uruguay; this is my intention as president of the agency. We will be able to find a pluralist framework for the management of the agency. It is very promising that prominent spokesman of all the national political forces have come to this meeting. I believe that this should be reflected in forming the management. As for myself, as soon as we can form a pluralistic management I would like to resign from my post as president. I think I have already done my part, and an old aspiration of mine has now become a reality after many years, and it would not be a good thing to take political advantage of the agency.

LUSINCHI MEETS IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD021621 Tehran IRNA in English 1305 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Caracas, Oct 2, IRNA -- Iran's foreign minister's advisor, Dr Larijani submitted President Khamene'i's message to the president of Venezuela on Monday. During the meeting, which lasted one and half hours, Larijani talked about the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the United Nations and the plan for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the U.N. The issue on the Iraqi-imposed war and necessity of the expansion of mutual ties of Iran and Venezuela were other topics of talks. The Iranian delegation left Caracas for Tehran.

MORALES PAUL MEETS THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

PA272223 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 19 Sep 84 p 1, 14

[Text] This afternoon Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul met with his Thai counterpart, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. Foreign Minister Sawetsila said that among other things, the purpose of their meeting was to discuss the means of broadening commercial relations between their countries. "We wish to strengthen our friendship and to learn more about the problems in this part of the world so that we can exchange views," Sawetsila said. "We also want to discuss economic and political cooperation, as well as any other kind of cooperation," the Thai foreign minister added.

Referring to the possibilities of reaching some agreements, Foreign Minister Sawetsila said "we expressed similar views on the issues dealing with Central America, Africa, and southeast Asia that we discussed."

"We both believe in the peaceful resolution of conflicts," he said. He added that they also discussed the problem of drugs. "We also had to fight the same problem and have managed to control drug trafficking and stop poppy cultivation."

PDVSA REPORTS ON OIL PRODUCTION, RESERVES

PA282211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 27 Sep 84

[By Jorge Calmet Wagner]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Venezuela has proven oil reserves of 25 billion barrels, in addition to the 21 billion barrels located in the "traditional" oil areas, which guarantee country continuing to be an important exporter of oil for the next century. Julius Trinkunas, director of the Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation (PDVSA), said that to these reserves one must add those of the Orinoco oil belt, which has an estimated potential of 1 trillion barrels. Thus far, exploration of the Orinoco oil belt between 1979 and 1983 has proved the existence of 1.18 million barrels of oil "in reserve" with a recovery factor of 20 percent (236,000 barrels). The present recovery factor of Venezuelan oil wells is 18.2 percent, which PSVSA expects to increase to 30 percent over the coming years by applying only secondary recovery methods (the injection of steam, water and gas). The cost of a barrel of oil produced in Venezuela is less than $2, considerably less than the $12 that it costs in the United States, it was said.

Pablo Reimpell, vice president of PDVSA, said that the corporation's objective is not only to maintain the production potential of 2.5 million barrels a day, Venezuela is now producing 1.72 million barrels a day but it is also to increase this potential to 2.8 million barrels a day. He said that "this will be done with the drilling of new wells in those areas where the presence of oil has been detected." In 1994 Venezuela will have a production potential of 3.5 million barrels a day "with the construction of an additional infrastructure." Reimpell said that at the present time the country has the necessary physical infrastructure to increase its oil potential

DE LA MADRID SAYS REVOLUTION CANNOT BE DISPLACED

PA020353 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 29 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid stressed patriotism Friday, saying that "skeptics and our traditional enemies should abandon all ideas that they can displace the Mexican revolution." Speaking at the opening of the National Assembly of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), De la Madrid said unbelievers and enemies of the political system thought that "as a result of the economic crisis that has hit us it was time to liquidate the revolution and substitute another ideology and a different political system. They have made a mistake." Mexico, he said, "is strong, solid, and resistant to any type of problem. It has formulas for times of expansion and also for times of crisis. This is the result of a historic process that makes revolutionary nationalism the fundamental guide of our way of life."

De la Madrid also said the alliance between labor and the government is the result of an "unrenounceable commitment." He said the alliance between the two groups is not one of opportunism but rather one that springs from the philosophical concepts of the Mexican Revolution. Mexico, De la Madrid said, will continue this alliance "because we want to continue constructing in Mexico an integrated democracy as defined by the third article of the Constitution."

Mexican democracy, he said, should "not consist only of a political and legal structure but should also be a way of life founded on the determination to constantly improve the economic, social, and cultural well-being of the nation." He expressed his recognition that those goals have not yet been achieved. He blamed part of the problem on rapid population growth. "We know that we have a society full of inequalities, but what is important is that our society has the irrevocable vocation for justice as well as the vitality to build conditions that make possible the establishment of this justice," he said. Social justice, De la Madrid said, cannot be obtained "through good intentions or by decree but only through a productive apparatus that is strong and efficient and that offers to all Mexicans of working age a dignified and well-paying job."

The president praised the CTM -- one of the strongest labor federations in the country -- and also praised workers in general. "I'm sure that the Mexican workers continue to be a fundamental pillar of revolutionary nationalism, characterized over time as a patriotic revolution incorporating loyalty to the Mexican nation." He predicted that "we will come out of this crisis stronger, more independent, and morally renewed."

The president singled out CTM leader Fidel Velazquez for special praise, calling him "a great leader of the Mexican labor movement and a great patriot."

PRC FINANCE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL022334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1755 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian has stated that although relations between Mexico and China are very good, it is necessary to increase economic, cultural, and scientific exchanges. At a press conference on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the installation of the socialist regime in China, Wang said that despite the geographic distance between Mexico and China, the two countries are more united than ever. The Chinese official emphasized that there are many points of agreement between the two nations on international policy. Both want peace and coexistence among the nations of the world.

He said China has always supported Mexico's efforts within the Contadora Group to find a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America.

Wang also said there has been bilateral concern over the need to install a new international economic order and to struggle at the international level for disarmament.

Referring to the accord signed by China and the United Kingdom for the transfer to China of Hong Kong beginning in 1992, Wang said it was just one act of justice and now the matter of Taiwan needs to be resolved, a process that he said would take longer.

The Chinese finance minister was received at the Chinese Embassy by Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Li Chao, other members of the diplomatic community, and by Mexican government officials.

Meets With De La Madrid

FL022344 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2209 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian met today with President Miguel de la Madrid with whom he discussed matters of bilateral interest. During the private audience at Los Pinos, the official residence, De la Madrid and Wang also spoke about the international financial situation.

President De la Madrid was accompanied by Mexican Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog. Members of the Chinese Embassy in Mexico were also present.

AUTHORITIES PLAN ADVANCE FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT

PA022300 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Anibal Ramirez]

[Excerpts] The Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit has reported that Mexico will make an advance payment of at least $1 billion on its public debt in 1984 and will make every effort to make an additional payment of $500 million. The secretariat said that the country can make these payments because its gross foreign reserves climbed to $7,278,000,000 in August 1984, which means that "the Mexican economy is now on the right track for achieving its primary objectives."

In addition, the secretariat said that from January to June of this year the government disbursed 2,865,000,000,000 pesos, which is 44 percent of the targeted annual disbursement and that the budget deficit was 633.7 billion pesos in the first half of the year, which is 37.5 percent of the expected annual figure.

NATIONAL ACTION PARTY PREDICTS POLITICAL CHANGES

PA020340 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 26 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Jesus Gonzalez Schmal, head of international relations for the conservative National Action Party (PAN), on Tuesday proclaimed that Mexico is poised in a "historic moment" that will result in political changes toward full democracy. Schmal attributed recent attacks on the PAN to the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party's [PRI] desire "to continue with a monolithic and hegemonic regime."

The attacks from the PRI and from leftist parties are also the result of fears over the PAN's growth, Schmal said. "Everyone is trying to hold us up on our path even though the people are with the party and convinced of their participation in it," he said. Schmal accused Mexico's other political parties of being "more interested in power than in ideology."

The recent incidents in which the PRI has attacked the PAN and the U.S. Republican Party are evidence of the PRI's "panic" at PAN's growth, he said. But this growth is the result of the people's recognition that the PAN is truly an independent party, Schmal said.

Schmal also charged that PRI official Adolfo Lugo Verduzco had made "unfounded charges" against U.S. Ambassador John Gavin in accusing him of "meddling" in Mexico's internal affairs. That incident, he said, was a grave one, "since it shows that in Mexico the only group permitted to have relations with diplomats is the government, while the others have an obligation to keep quiet." This is a totalitarian thesis, Schmal said, because it implies that "the only Mexicans who have a right to exist in the country are those with the government." Schmal said this attitude is "incompatible with democratic and pluralistic principles." On the other hand, he said, "It is the last resort of desperation on the part of a regime that with every millimeter of loss of acceptance wants to show its courage by taking potshots at those who aren't with it."

AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN UNAM, GDR UNIVERSITY

FL020148 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 1 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and East Germany's Humboldt University signed an academic cooperation agreement here today. The document was signed at the tower of the UNAM rectory by UNAM Secretary General Raul Bejar Navarro and Humboldt University Deputy Rector Junger Grossen.

DAILY SAYS SOVIET PAINTER SOUGHT U.S. ASYLUM

FL021919 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1919 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The afternoon daily EL SOL DE MEXICO today reported that Soviet painter (Drave Hugavich), who disappeared 2 days ago here, had asked for asylum in the United States. However, when the U.S. Embassy was consulted, a spokesman refused to confirm or deny the story and would only say he has no comment.

Despite the fact that the daily attributed the story to political sources, it cited no concrete source and reported that (Hugavich) was determined to seek the political protection of the U.S. Government. The Soviet painter, who arrived in Mexico with a group of his compatriots, disappeared on 20 September after attending a reception given by a well-known Mexican muralist.

PAPERS DISCUSSESS U.S. ENVOY'S BEHAVIOR, REACTION

Criticism of Gavin's 'Meddling'

PA282204 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 22 Sep 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Mexico, a Sovereign Country"]

[Text] In recent days, many representative statements have been issued with regard to the imprudent behavior of U.S. Ambassador John Gavin who, ignoring basic diplomatic rules, has been touring our country and using his visits to U.S. consulates as occasions to establish relations with political organizations and associations.

Last week this type of behavior even included Gavin expressing opinions on our country's internal situation and political parties in which he implicitly expressed his personal sympathies.

In the face of this unusual behavior on the part of a diplomat accredited to a sovereign nation, most political organizations have expressed their repudiation. Therefore, it can be said there is unanimous rejection of Ambassador Gavin's attempted meddling. This rejection is explained by the nationalist sentiment of the Mexican people who cannot view with indifference foreign attempts to interfere in issues that must be solely discussed and settled by Mexicans.

This is a result of a nationalism that is deeply rooted in the Mexican people's history. There have been many cases in which Mexican reactionary groups, particularly clerical groups, have served as internal allies for interventionist actions of various degrees and forms. That is why it is not surprising that today a representative of the National Action Party [PAN] dares to plead in favor of foreign interventions in Mexico's affairs by stating that the economic crisis in our country is being resolved thanks to U.S. support.

Attitudes such as that of the PAN deputy, a member of a political organization whose clerical ties are more than well known, force us to remember that Article 33 of the Mexican Constitution states: "Foreigners cannot in any way interfere in the country's political affairs." Article 130 indicates: "Clergymen, in public or private meetings or in acts of worship or religious propaganda, can never criticize the fundamental laws of the country, the authorities in particular, or the government in general; they will not have the right to vote nor the right to associate for political objectives."

Political parties are inexorably obliged to respect the Constitution. They are also asked not to encourage, defend, or conceal violations of this fundamental norm. That is why the attitude adopted by the PAN representatives has not only lacked support, but has also been rejected by the progressive and nationalistic forces of Mexico.

If these two principles [contained in Articles 33 and 130] form a substantial part of the historic pact that the Mexicans sealed in the 1917 Constitution, our foreign policy principles are equally clear and deeply rooted in our national history. Mexico is a sovereign and independent country that is deeply respectful of the internal affairs of other nations. With unwavering determination and consistent doctrine, it has defended the principles of self-determination of peoples and nonintervention. These two principles, which have been the diplomatic norm of our country under various forms since the great transformation brought about by the reform and which were reaffirmed by the 1910 armed movement, are consistent with the Mexican people's nationalist feelings and doctrine. Therefore, the Mexicans find it unacceptable that an ambassador from a foreign country try to intervene in internal affairs.

Ambassador John Gavin's disrespect for diplomatic norms when he expresses opinions on Mexican policy and publicly advises us on the paths that our country should follow, clearly shows that he has not understood the Mexican people's nature and that he does not know Mexico's history.

Our country stopped being a colony and became a sovereign nation almost 200 years ago. Throughout its history, it has respected other peoples' rights to decide their destiny and has defended the full exercise of its own sovereignty. This tradition vigorously and firmly explains why, without resorting to intolerance, the representatives of the great majority of Mexicans have rejected the efforts of establish an alliance among U.S. power groups, Mexican business sectors, and parties with clerical roots. This is why the progressive and nationalistic forces have stated that the current U.S. ambassador is a persona non grata to the Mexican people.

Call for Explusion

PA282151 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 22 Sep 84 p 5

[By Hector Ramirez Cuellar]

[Excerpts] Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] President Adolfo Lugo Verduzco asserted on 20 September: "Some declarations by Ambassador Gavin are unwise."

Mr Gavin's behavior has caused concern and anger in government circles because this behavior violates international law and the juridical statute governing the behavior of all representatives of foreign governments. However, there was no political willingness in these circles to categorically condemn Mr Gavin's assertions.

What have been and are Mr Gavin's principal activities that have been rejected by democratic and anti-imperialist forces?

A) He frequently travels throughout the country under the pretext of visiting consulates. In truth, he holds all kinds of private meetings with public officials at various levels to discuss political matters.

B) He makes declarations to the national and foreign press on the state of the national economy and current political problems, and points out and suggests measures that Mexican authorities should take.

C) He holds talks and meets with National Action Party [PAN] leaders and church officials who, in turn, oppose the most advanced principles of the Constitution.

D) He has spread the rumor that a PRI delegation attended the [U.S.] Democratic Party convention. This rumor aims at diminishing the importance attached to PAN attending the [U.S.] Republican Party convention.

Ambassador Gavin is careless about the most fundamental conventions a diplomat must adhere to, thus showing an unlimited arrogance worthy of this proconsul from history's most aggressive and imperialistic country. He feels sure that he represents a big economic and political power, and scorns the respect that the people demand in dealing with domestic matters without foreign intervention. Mr Gavin has forgotten that in the past Mexicans have suffered similar outrages and even violent intervention, such as the one by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, who organized and sponsored the murder and ousting of Madero and Pino Suarez.

It can truly be said that Gavin has violated his status as the representative of a foreign government and that, therefore, the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat should declare him persona non grata and revoke his official status.

This proposal might appear too drastic to some, but in the current circumstances when the pressures against our homeland have become more intense, this proposal would be a vigorous response in defense of the principles of nonintervention and self-determination.

Recent developments indicate that Republican Party leaders want to push the PAN into more powerful positions. The most recent meeting Gavin held with PAN state leaders at Hermosillo was also attended by U.S. military attache Buel. Gavin declared that these were "innocent and open" meetings, but the truth is that there is a clear interest in supporting the leading rightist party economically and politically.

The U.S. Government financially supports groups such as the PAN through the Heritage Foundation. According to the calculations of some Yankee "experts," the economic crisis can generate so much unrest that it would seriously endanger the PRI's dominance. For these "experts," the alternative at hand is the PAN. It is within the framework of this policy, openly sponsored by officials very closr to Reagan, that Gavin feverishly acts in various states in collusion with church officials. It is now the Foreign Secretariat's turn to speak up.

PRI Leader's Statement Criticized

PA291614 Mexico CITY EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Sep 84 p 7A

[Article by Javier Blanco Sanchez: "Lugo Verduzco's Unwise Criticism"]

[Text] The Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] did not act wisely when it invited presidential hopeful Jackson [to come to Mexico] or when it advocated and praised his harsh criticism of President Ronald Reagan's policies, which represents a clear intervention in a foreign nation's policies, here or in any other country in the world. Mr Lugo Verduzco's tempestuous statements were not exactly wise either, criticizing what he termed the U.S. ambassador's "unwise" reply when the PRI asserted that he was involved in National Action Party [PAN] domestic policies.

The PRI leader has placed President Miguel de la Madrid in a difficult predicament "if the party's leadership" is a reality and not merely for publicity purposes, because the statement issued in Guadalajara must be followed by a government action that endorses or denies it. The grave accusations against Ambassador John Gavin cannot be ignored, nor can Washington be expected to welcome them. There is no historical precedent in which the president's constitutional purview has been usurped by the president of his party's national executive committee; the president is the only one in charge of the country's international policy regarding delicate matters such as its diplomatic relations and relations with diplomats accredited in Mexico. Mr Lugo Verduzco's followers have already spread reports that he issued the statement on the president's orders. This will surely put Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and our ambassador to Washington in a difficult position.

Judging from the PRI national leader's frequent and rash statement, the Mexican people can hardly believe that his accusations against John Gavin came from the president. However, his statements do underscore grave interference in President Miguel de la Madrid's constitutional purviews. With this kind of collaborator he does not need enemies. We do not deny Mr Lugo Verduzco's right to criticize whoever he wishes, be it a member of the diplomatic corps accredited in Mexico or not, or to make personal accusations; however, if he does so on behalf of the government's party, it involves the government itself. Consequently, the government would have to act accordingly, declaring Ambassador John Gavin "persona non grata" and asking him to leave the country. This was surmised from the statements issued by labor leaders and several outstanding PRI members, who stopped short of asking the Mexican Government to break diplomatic relations with Ronald Reagan's regime.

The statements of the official party's national leader may not be improper, but they are obviously rash because they were issued at a time when Mexico is negotiating vital economic affairs with the United States, and they definitely contradict the presidential statement that Mexican-U.S. relations are friendly and based on mutual respect. It is also obvious that Lugo Verduzco's criticism of the U.S. ambassador is too severe and is aimed at stepping up a slanderous campaign to curb the PAN's electoral progress, especially in the State of Sonora. It is advisable to ask if the government party's hegemonic control must prevail against our homeland's interests and general welfare and if Lugo Verduzco's attitude is an example of righteous patriotism and a true nationalist passion, since he cares more for the PRI than for the president's constitutional purviews or the Mexican people's general welfare.

CONDITION OF FORT GULICK INSTALLATION CRITICIZED

PA030026 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 32

[Article by L.U. de la Rosa]

[Text] Colon -- The gringos have removed even the doors, screens and air conditioners from the buildings that reverted to Panama yesterday in the Fort Gulick area, leaving the buildings practically dismantled. The condition of the buildings was noted during the ceremony in the morning presided over by President Jorge E. Illueca.

The attitude of the North Americans was harshly criticized by the hundreds of Panamanians who participated in that historical event, which took place within the framework of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

The selfish policy of our "good neighbors" is typical, as when Fort Randolph was returned to Panama without a single building left standing.

NORIEGA DENIES ARMED FORCES 'INTERFERENCE'

PA020312 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama said today that the Armed Forces will not interfere in the selection of President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta's cabinet. He added: President-elect Ardito Barletta will be the one to receive the applause or the stones; we are tired of always receiving the stones. He made this statement when asked if the Armed Forces have been influencing the president-elect in the selection of his new cabinet. We are sending a message to President-elect Ardito Barletta, so that he can select his cabinet with an independent criteria, and under his own responsibility, Gen Noriega said. In addition, Gen Noriga asked all parties, particularly the Democratic Revolutionary Party, to support the president-elect.

WASSEL CLAIMS FDN BEHIND 'SEVENTH FORCE'

PA012026 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Angel Wassel Rock, who has been sheltered at the Venezuelan Embassy since mid-September, has admitted that the Silverio Brown gang, which some of its members say is the "Seventh Force," a paramilitary commando group used for political repression by the government, stole three ballot boxes from the Legislative Palace.

Although Wassel does not know the "final destination" of the ballot boxes, he says that the votes in them favored opposition candidate Arnulfo Arias. Moreover, the Defense Forces [FDN] congratulated the "Seventh Force" and decorated Silverio Brown for this "action, which ensured Ardito Barletta's lead."

As was reported, during an attack on the Legislative Palace the late Brown threatened national and foreign newsmen covering the elections. He violently broke into the palace with gun in hand and yelled: "Who here is against Nicolas Ardito Barletta's victory?" Defense Forces units at the site did not intervene.

Wassel Rock, who claims to be a first sergeant in the "Seventh Force," states that the armed assault at the Legislative Palace was conducted "on orders from headquarters" of the Defense Forces "conveyed to us through its secretary."

When he was asked to identify the secretary, he replied that he only knew him as "Lieutenant Cleto," and that he was an FDN officer who "brought orders from the general...telling us what we had to do."

Wassel mentioned both General Ruben Dario Paredes and General Manuel Antonio Noriega when discussing the general who sent orders to the "Seventh Force."

Wassel, who has now sought a haven at the Venezuelan Embassy and who has requested political asylum, described the assault on the Legislative Palace in detail stating that "on the 7th we were supported by several FDN officers in civilian clothes who were armed with powerful weapons."

Wassel says that the officers that supported them came from the S-2 [branch of the FDN General Staff] and from the counterintelligence units at Balboa and at the general headquarters, as can be seen in the pictures that appeared in the papers." Although Wassel does not know them by name, he can identify them because "they gave us the uniforms that we wore at headquarters and which were later taken from us during the raid."

"We arrived in a Volvo, a Nissan and an old pickup," he said and explained that the Volvo was changed for a dark brown special 4x4 Bronco which belonged to Commander Brown, and that a FDN officer made the change." He later added that he arrived at the Legislative Palace in the pickup.

Wassel says that the officers guarding the Legislative Palace "gave them free access" to the "room where the ballot boxes and tally sheets were kept." These articles were removed from the palace and "to this day I don't know what happened to them."

Wassel also admitted having machine-gunned the ERSA publishing company so that the opposition would be blamed, and said that "we had been told to get ready for 11 October in case the opposition staged disturbances. On that occasion, they also promised to reward us after the new president took office."

Wassel Rock said that at the Legislative Palace "he was in the front line, as befits a first sergeant. When they rewarded us, they promoted me to second lieutenant. Commander Brown received his decoration at a private meeting; later, they had several parties to celebrate their victory." However, he explained that he was not able to confirm his promotion because "on 4 August Inspector Miranda [not further identified] and a district attorney staged a raid without written authorization. It was an illegal search of domicile reportedly conducted by National Department of Investigation [DENI] officers. I only recognized one, who is now under arrest for forging checks."

Wassel escaped when he was being taken from the Modelo jail to the Coiba Penal colony, because he claims to have learned that "the general staff had decided to eliminate the late Brown's group. That is why I escaped. Now that I am free I have learned that that was true, and that they were taking us to Coiba to kill us by applying the attempted escape law, as they did with Commander Brown."

Wassel Rock said "the Seventh Force members were paid in cash that Secretary Cleto paid to Commander Brown who in turn paid us."

Wassel stated that the group lost its cover after foreign television filmed the assault and LA PRENSA published the pictures, and thus has been targeted for elimination. "The general has realized that the group could harm him and so he has decided to eliminate us one by one at the Coiba penal colony."

Wassel Rock gave an expanded version of the statement made to LA PRENSA to Venezuelan Embassy officials. These officials sent the information to the local government as part of the procedure in political asylum cases. Well-informed sources state that FDN military intelligence personnel are currently studying Wassel's remarks.

U.S. EMPLOYEE'S POSTAL PRIVILEGES DECRIED

PA030327 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Sep 84 p 6 A

[From the "Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo: "Arrogance and Aggression"]

[Text] One day last week U.S. Ambassador Everett Briggs asserted during a televised interview that the "Panama Canal Commission's [PCC] U.S. employees were requesting post office boxes from Panama's postal service." The U.S. diplomat was carefully and deliberately trying to create the impression that "his embassy's diplomatic pouch would not be used by his fellow citizens working for the Panama Canal Commission." In fact, this is merely a ruse to confuse the people, because the "proposed Gianelli [William Gianelli, U.S. member of PCC board of Directors] alternative" was being fully implemented, as approved by the majority of the U.S. members at the Panama Canal Commission's board during its meetings in early July.

Point 2 of the "proposed Gianelli alternative" established as "an additional compensation for the U.S. employees working for the Panama Canal Commission the use of the U.S. Embassy's diplomatic pouch (including packages), as a measure consistent with U.S. Government international policy where U.S. workers do not have access to the U.S. Army's postal services." To top his cynical plan, Mr Gianelli said that "this measure would complement the postal services in the Republic of Panama because each worker would have to use the Panamanian post office to send mail locally or to third countries."

In violation of the Panama Canal Treaties and Vienna Convention, the U.S. Embassy in Panama has installed 1,200 post office boxes to provide postal services to the zonians and has started using them officially; the corresponding code has been issued to each user of the post office box at the U.S. Embassy in Panama.

The Panamanian members of the Panama Canal Commission's board tenaciously opposed the approval of such a base measure, and when they learned that the Yankees' arrogant majority would be imposed walked out of the meeting as a protest against this new violation of what was agreed to in the Panama Canal treaties. A similar protest was lodged by the executive branch and the Foreign Ministry of Panama.

This is evidence of a powerful country's arrogance against a weak country which nevertheless will continue to struggle against the aggression. On the fifth anniversary of the Panama Canal Treaties' implementation, the Panamanian protest was issued before the world at the United Nations' international forum.

BRIEFS

MERCHANT FLEET INCREASE -- The net growth of the country's merchant fleet was 4,453,299 gross tons in the first 8 months of 1984, that is, 265 percent more than the same period in 1983 when this figure reached 1,220,070 gross tons. The number of vessels increased by 273, that is 46.8 percent more (87 ships) than in 1983. As a result of this, the fiscal and economic benefits obtained from the activity of the merchant marine for the period covering January-August 1984 was $29,352,842; 16.6 percent more than in the same period in 1983. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Sep 84 p 12 B PA]

COSTA RICA

D'ESCOTO ASKS GUTIERREZ TO BLOCK VOA STATION

PA030028 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has sent a note to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez asking him to intercede so that permission to install a powerful radio station in the northern region will be denied, according to sources who asked not to be identified. Foreign Minister D'Escoto claims that the radio station is part of a CIA plan to discredit the Sandinist government and revolution. D'Escoto and Commander Daniel Ortega have stated that permission to install the U.S. Voice of America radio station would weaken the credibility of the neutrality proclamation of President Luis Alberto Monge.

VICE PRESIDENT ON STATUS OF NICARAGUAN JOURNALIST

PA021613 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar has said the following about the permission that has been granted for Nicaraguan journalist Oscar Renaldo Montalban to reenter Costa Rica:

[Begin Arauz recording] Mr Montalban was not expelled from the country. He simply misused his tourist visa. As you know, tourists cannot interfere in a country's internal affairs, and certainly not in the country's international affairs, such as the country's relations with other governments. He was publishing articles that constituted intervention in Costa Rica's domestic and foreign affairs, matters in which a tourist cannot get involved. Therefore, it was decided that his tourist visa should be canceled. For this reason, he had to leave the country in order to apply for a (?resident) visa. That is why the courts stated that his appeal was outside their jurisdiction. After all, no expulsion order had been issued. We simply canceled his tourist visa because he was using it improperly. Now, he has presented a new application to enter the country as a tourist. I see no reason for refusing to grant it. [end recording]

Before leaving the country, Montalban appointed an attorney to file a request for political asylum. However, the foreign minister said at the time that he would not consider this request until the matter of Montalban's appeal had been resolved. The vice president said that now that this matter has been settled, the foreign minister is prepared to consider the request for political asylum.

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT CHANGES NAME

PA030206 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] This past weekend the People's Revolutionary Movement [MRP] held a general assembly and decided to change the organization's name to Movement of the New Republic, MNR. The assembly decided that, considering the validity of the political project that this party has been promoting since January of this year and that the project was called project of the New Republic, it would be fitting to change the movement's name. This statement was made by Deputy Sergio Erick Ardon [MRP's first secretary]. The objective of the MNR is to present a deeply national political alternative representing the best aspects of our history, culture, and traditions and to build the new republic on this framework. During this meeting the delegates also considered the possibility of forming alliances with other political forces for the next elections.

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY DENIES PLANS FOR NEW U.S. TRAINING BASE

PA022320 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Raul Beltran Bonilla report]

[Text] Military sources in La Union Department this morning emphatically denied reports that the United States proposes to establish a military training base here similar to the one in Honduras in response to the Honduran Government's decision to withhold permission for Salvadoran solidiers to train at the bases set up by U.S. advisers in the neighboring Republic of Honduras.

The sources said that the truth is that the La Union Naval Base is being modernized with an eye to increasing patrols in the Pacific Ocean to prevent the infiltration of weapons and leftist activities, as has been occurring over past years and months. The sources confirmed today, however, that antiguerrilla operations have been intensified in various parts of La Union Department, particularly in towns in the northern part of the department, on the Honduran border. So far, after almost 15 days of continuous operations in that area, the Armed Forces have made no contact with the rebels, according to military reports.

COPREFA COMMUNIQUE ON GUERRILLA CASUALTIES

PA022314 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2040 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, communique issued in San Salvador; date not given]

[Text] Five FMLN guerrillas were killed yesterday in the northern Department of Chalatenango in a clash with military troops participating in an operation in that department. Four of the terrorists were killed in a clash with members of the Atlacatl Battalion near (Cuyelar) Canton, Ojos de Agua jurisdiction. Another extremist was killed in a clash with Army members in La Laguna jurisdiction. In addition, a large cache of provisions was discovered in Las Vueltas jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, a total of 40 members of the People's Liberation Forces were captured in the past few hours; 19 of them at El Zapotal, Ojos de Agua jurisdiction, and 21 others at Ocote Redondo Hill, Las Vueltas jurisdiction. In another action, an FMLN extremist was killed in a confrontation with members of the 5th Infantry Brigade at Las Colinas, San Vicente jurisdiction.

FMLN GUERRILLAS DAMAGE PLANE, INJURE PILOT

PA022316 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2040 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] At approximately 1145 this morning FMLN guerrillas machine-gunned a light plane which was crop-dusting in El Amate Canton, San Miguel jurisdiction. The pilot, Feliz Ayala, was injured by splinters but managed to keep the plane in the air until he could land at El Papalon airstrip, from where he was immediately taken to a clinic in San Miguel for treatment.

According to witnesses who saw Ayala deplane, his helmet had a bullet hole in it and he was wounded. We contacted the El Papalon airstrip, where this information was confirmed.

This is the fifth plane to be damaged by the guerrillas since they warned civilian pilots and owners of these planes that they should refrain from dusting cotton plantations because cotton is considered a product that generates foreign exchange for the purchase of weapons.

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT RECENT FMLN ACTIVITIES

Sabotage Operations

PA271700 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Units of our people's militias have carried out a sabotage action against the oligarchs' economy. At 1400 on 19 September our companeros in the militias blew up an electrical post near the Canas turnoff, on the road from San Vicente to Tecoluca. In La Paz Department our people's militias also sabotaged the regime's war economy, pulling down an electrical line post on the road between Zacatecoluca and Tecoluca. Revolutionary propaganda denouncing the regime's systematic human rights violations against the civilian population was also distributed during this action.

In this struggle to achieve peace and defeat the regime's intransigence, our militias sabotaged yet another electrical line post near La Cruz Verde, on the road between San Vicente and Tecoluca. This action was carried out at 0000 on 25 September. At 0610 on the same day, FMLN guerrilla columns harassed a patrol of the [name indistinct] battalion, which was mobilizing from the Jiboa Sugar Mill to Tecoluca, near the Negro Bridge. We do not know the number of casualties inflicted on the enemies of peace.

Clash With Negroponte Battalion

PA021833 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] According to a military report, on Monday members of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade clashed with the Negroponte Battalion, formerly known as Arce Battalion. The Negroponte Battalion suffered three wounded. The action took place near San Jorge in Usulutan Department. This battalion has continued to suffer from attrition.

GUATEMALA

ARMY, GUERRILLA CLASHES CONTINUE IN SAN MARCOS

PA021818 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 29 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] A total of 3 civilians died and 10 were wounded in fighting in San Marcos. The military forces and leftist guerrillas have been fighting for 3 consecutive days in La Reforma, San Marcos Department. Even though the respective office have remained silent about this, it has been learned that at least 3 civilians have died and 10 were wounded in the cross fire. Troops clashed with the Ixmatan guerrilla column on Wednesday afternoon and yesterday the fighting was still raging.

Thus far, the dead are two adult coffee pickers and Victor Alvarado, a 7-year-old boy. Ten other civilians were wounded. In most cases, they had not been evacuated from the area of combat. The home of Ramona Jimenez burned down yesterday because of the fighting. She and her 7-month-old grandaughter Yolanda were injured and taken to the hospital in Coatepeque, in Queza Herango.

The number of casualties on both sides is unknown since no one has been able to enter the area where the fighting is going on. Meanwhile, Guatemalan Air Force [FAG] helicopters have been conducting operations in support of the ground forces. These operations seem to be a corollary to those launched on 6 August, when the military forces discovered two guerrilla columns, the Ixmatan and the Diego Soc, in San Pablo, also in San Marcos. Fighting lasted for 3 days and left 24 guerrillas and 7 soldiers dead.

The guerrilla group finally managed to escape, but was pursued by troops. There is every indication that this was the same group that lost its communications equipment in the first clash. This time the Army seized 500 pounds of TNT as well as M-16 and Galil rifles, which are manufactured in the United States and Israel, respectively.

HONDURAS

GEN LOPEZ SPEAKS AT NAVAL FORCES CEREMONY

PA021808 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Honduran Naval Forces commemorated its 119th anniversary on Friday with a solemn ceremony presided over by Brigade General Walter Lopez Reyes, Honduran Armed Forces chief. During the event held in Tegucigalpa, the history of this important branch, which must watch over our sovereignty in territorial waters, was viewed. Commanders of the Tegucigalpa Garrison and other detachments were commended for their cooperation in the successful operations of the Honduran Naval Forces thus far. Gen Lopez delivered the main address.

[Begin Lopez recording] We see the first specific references to our Naval Forces in the Constitution implemented on 28 September 1865. These Naval Forces complement the land forces. In consideration of the implementation of the Constitution, this date was adopted as the anniversary of the foundation of our country's Naval Forces. Hence, we commemorate today, 28 September, as the naval forces' 119th anniversary. Through a number of regulations, these forces have become the Naval Forces of Honduras.

It is not necessary to mention that the government resolutions for and the material development of our Naval Forces have been far from following a parallel course because progressive leaders' intentions came up against anarchy and disorderly periods that our nation suffered due to the exaggerated ambitions of all-powerful leaders and a clearly criminal scorn for the Honduran people's sacred interests.

The Naval Forces progress has been slow and labored. Nevertheless, today we can be proud of our naval forces that have had remarkable achievements during a few decades. These achievements do not necessarily involve its warlike resources, but the technical training, sense of honor, and discipline of this bright group of men who make up the Naval Forces and who patriotically fly our flag over the two oceans. Illustrious Hondurans, who were able to penetrate the mysteries of the future, understood the importance of having an adequate defense on both coasts and in our territorial waters from the beginning. Today, we see their wise predictions confirmed. Honduras finally managed to create a force at a time when the patrolling and vigilance of our waters has become as indispensable as the efforts we exert on land.

Honduras must have a naval force equipped with modern, fast, well-armed vessels able to move efficiently because Honduran sovereignty includes valuable islands which we must defend against the depredations of all kinds of adventurers and prevent from being used as enclaves of the Marxist imperialism which has already succeeded in establishing a foothold in the Caribbean, thus becoming a terrible threat for the independence and sovereignty of the nations of this continent. Our Naval Forces have many and varied responsibilities. During this ceremony, I have the pleasure of mentioning the fact that all of the Naval Forces contingents have performed their duties exemplarily by keeping intruders at bay, halting subversion, and preventing our sea lanes from being used for the criminal transportation of the genocidal supplies that feed insurgents, guerrillas, and terrorists.

Our Naval Forces field of operations ranges from the northern coast ports to the Islas de la Bahia and El Sitio where a sea patrol garrison has been stationed. Patrol boats constantly patrol our waters in the Gulf of Fonseca thereby laying a protective circle around our Pacific archpelago where they have already received their baptism of fire and scattered our homeland's gratuitous enemies.

I must mention and stress that just as the Naval Forces struggle to defend Honduras' peace from foreign aggressions in the two oceans, a similar movement should take place in the country's interior in a creative spontaneous effort by all to promote harmonious coexistence sealed by the highest civic-mindedness in the Honduran communities.

Regarding this, I can assert that the church and the Armed Forces have displayed the greater efforts in warning Hondurans by stressing the stance that the people's leaders should adopt regarding both ideologies and social, civic, cultural, and religious behavior. It is unpatriotic to aggravate political hatreds, foster class antagonisms, poison the minds of students and workers with foreign concepts and ideas, manipulate the state's strings to the exclusive interest of privileged groups, try to turn the public administration into spoils for certain political factions, illegally acquire the nation's resources, and, the most damnable of all, traitorously conspire so that our homeland's doors can be opened to the messengers of sedition and the sworn enemies of democracy, who try to subject us to a humiliating servitude. These messengers deny God because they only know the Marxist tyranny's brutal materialism. Loyalty to special interests is deprived of all bases when this loyalty conflicts with what is honest and fair. Loyalty has no moral substitutes when it comes to being loyal to the homeland and the people. All Hondurans should have their hearts pure and their minds clean to kiss our flag. I do not hesitate to announce that I am sure that our Naval Forces' officers and cadets have earned their right to appear among the privileged group of Honduras. The national flag and coat of arms delivered to them could not possibly have a more gallant guard of honor. For this, I greet them during this anniversary because they are the genuine expositors of true patriotism. [end recording]

LA PRENSA ON PRESSURING SALVADORAN REGIME

PA030256 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 84 p 7

[Editorial: "The CREM and National Interest"]

[Text] Official military sources have confirmed reports that appeared in U.S. newspapers: Salvadoran soldiers will not be trained at the Regional Military Training and Security Center [CREM] until the negotiations on economy and security between the U.S. and Honduran Governments have ended.

The CREM, which has been the local point of so many controversies, has been receiving troops from the neighboring country since June 1983. According to unofficial reports, some 1,800 Salvadoran soldiers have passed through its classrooms and training camps to date. As was reported at the time, Tegucigalpa had decided to ask Washington for "a new treaty," basically consisting of assistance in negotiating a new agreement with the IMF, a speedier disbursement of funds by the Inter-American Development Agency (AID), increased direct cooperation; liberalization of trade, especially regarding the quotas of traditional exports; and, in short, increased economic cooperation in various areas.

The Honduran statement also introduced claims regarding defense and security and involving CREM operations. One of the matters raised was the advisability of relocating the center to resolve the problem of a law suit regarding the ownership of the lands where the school is located.

Another was the imbalance experienced in 1983 when the proportion of Salvadoran and Honduran soldiers trained was two to one, to the detriment of our country. Today, according to explanations by an Armed Forces spokesman and confirmed by Nestor Sanchez, U.S. deputy assistant secretary (Inter-American Affairs), the training of Salvadoran soldiers will be suspended until some of these serious problems are solved.

Upon evaluating this decision, we must take into consideration one source of tension which has not been openly voiced, but which is at the heart of the situation: the desire on the part of the Honduran authorities to hasten the process of delineation and demarcation of the common border, which has moved extremely slowly; basically because of an unexplainable dilatory strategy on El Salvador's part.

Here we must ask vital questions: Does the suspension of the neighbors' training in itself automatically guarantee that the border will be defined as quickly as possible?

What happens if on one hand we freeze CREM activities, and on the other we do not advance in the delineation process?

Freedom-loving Hondurans must bear in mind something vital: If El Salvador falls under communist control our country will be between two hostile governments: Nicaragua and a new Castro-Soviet power in the Salvadoran capital.

Marxism-Leninism is expansionist by definition. Consequently, the Moscow agents in the zone will immediately initiate an aggressive action first against Honduras and later Guatemala to achieve their strategic goal of reaching Mexico and placing the United States in check from its border. However, at the same time the Salvadoran authorities should bear in mind that peace between neighbors is possible only when their territorial borders are clearly defined, as established in the OAS Charter.

Like LA PRENSA, I feel that our political will to solve the border problem should always be maintained, but at the same time we should consider the fact that if our countries fall under totalitarian domination there will no longer be borders to defend: We would all be prisoners.

Weighing both variables, Honduran citizens within and outside the government should think about whether it is reasonable to continue collaborating with El Salvador; in our opinion it is. However, this does not exclude our using pressure to ensure a prompt and just agreement. It would be suicidal to confuse the means with the end. We must force our neighbors to negotiate, but we must not convert this pressure into an insurmountable obstacle of hostility, since both countries are facing a common enemy.

This is our opinion, a sensible view in keeping with the nation's long-term interests. This would make it possible to solve our differences and to construct a militant solidarity in defense of liberty, justice, integration, and peace.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SPEAKS AT AMNLAE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PA022251 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Sep 84 p 5

[Excerpts] "We must be ready to confront and defeat any type of aggression, whether it be from mercenary forces from Honduran or Costa Rican territory, airplanes trying to bomb economic or civilian targets, or from U.S. intervention troops," Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said last night.

"None of this can be ruled out. We must be ready," Ortega told a crowd celebrating the seventh anniversary of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women [Amnlae] at the Plaza of the Revolution. He stressed that "today more than ever we cannot neglect defense, because the country is already at war, subjected to a real genocide."

Daniel presided over the event with Companero Sergio Ramirez and the leaders of Amnlae. Amid constant applause and slogans, he called for strengthening revolutionary vigilance, the patriotic military service, the people's militias, and permanent vigilance in work centers, neighborhoods, and communities "because our enemies" plans are growing, with greater resources."

"The Nicaraguan people are undergoing a real trial by fire. With the participation of the organized people, the youths, the workers, peasants, women, and professionals we will confront and defeat those plans," he said.

He charged that despite the revolutionary government's peace efforts through the talks in Manzanillo and the signing of the Contadora Document, "which the United States is already sabotaging," Nicaragua is experiencing a situation of extermination because "the U.S. Government wants to destroy the revolution." Ortega said that the Reagan administration plans to intensify the war that the country has been suffering for the past 3 years and to increase the aggression, especially in October, to obstruct the elections. It wants to obtain the postponement of the elections so that it can intervene if the current U.S. President is reelected.

The commander said that the so-called Coordinating Board parrots this stance in Nicaragua. That is why, he said, "as long as these gentlemen do not demonstrate the contrary, we are forced to continue thinking that they are the political instrument of Yankee intervention in this country."

Thus he referred to the right wing's communique on the recent crime committed against relatives of youths of the patriotic military service in Pantasma. He described the communique "of the Coordinating Board of intervention, Somozism, and death" as totally cynical and worthy of repudiation by the people, government, and FSLN.

The member of the FSLN National Directorate praised the heroic role that Nicaraguan women have played in the struggle against the dictatorship and the current war. He stressed "the consciences and firmness of the mothers of heroes and martyrs" whom he called "true examples of revolutionary heroism and tenacity."

"Women are the heart of the Nicaraguan revolution, and if sometimes we grow weak or hesitate, we must turn to those mothers because they will inject us with new energy and encouragement," he said, adding that "these mothers are the banner of the FSLN and Nicaragua and are the best representatives of Amnlae."

In this regad, he asked Amnlae to continue working to incorporate even more women into the revolutionary process and to struggle " so that their consciences will be the true conscience of mothers who support the beliefs and actions of their combatant sons."

ARCE SAYS U.S. INITIATING NEW OFFENSIVE

PA021930 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, today announced that the U.S. Government has initiated a new military offensive against Nicaragua. This offensive calls for occupying the cities of Esteli, Somoto, and Ocotal in the northern area.

This would coincide with the opening of a southern front on the Costa Rican border and the operation would begin with an attack on the Penas Blancas border customs post.

Commander Arce began a series of meetings last night with Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board presidential candidate, who was given a deadline of midnight tonight to register his candidacy. Cruz asked that this deadline be extended until 5 October. The talks, which are held at the [words indistinct] former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, continued early this morning and are expected to end tonight.

The elections have been set for 4 November and any change will have to be approved by the other six parties, namely, the Democratic Conservative Party, the Independent Liberal Party, the Popular Social Christian Party, the Socialist Party, [words indistinct] and the Popular Action Movement, according to the Electoral Tribunal, Arce indicated.

Commander Arce said that the elections would be postponed if military attacks from abroad are (?suspended). He also said that the presence of advisers from the Spanish and Swedish Governments, as well as the presence of members of all of the parties at all voting booths, and each party's right to have foreign observers guarantee the correctness of the elections.

Arce pointed out that in Nicaragua there are no political prisoners, but approximately 3,000 Somozist guards who are guilty of crimes committed during the Somozist repression who live [words indistinct] and will be able to return to society in 2 years with a different occupation. Arce said that the main cause of tension in Central America is the presence of U.S. troops and the U.S. policy of aggression. He added that the number of Cuban military advisers is not 18,000 as Jeane Kirkpatrick has asserted, but less than 500.

COMMANDER CABEZAS ON SOMOZISTS IN COSTA RICA

PA021314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Guerrilla Brigade Commander Omar Cabezas, the Interior Ministry's Political Directorate chief, today reported that 1,000 Somozist guardsmen have entered Costa Rican territory from Honduras.

Cabezas said that the Somozist guardsmen, who belong to the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], are trying to establish a front on the Rivas isthmus. He also said that while the meeting with EEC foreign ministers was taking place, the mercenary Somozist guardsmen attacked Penas Blancas with mortar fire.

[Begin Cabezas recording] We have reported this on several occasions. For some time now the FDN has been sending people from Honduras to this area. In fact, a deputy, an independent representative of the Costa Rican Chamber of Deputies, filed a report containing specific names and locations. This report caused great commotion in Costa Rica. In fact, we learned that there are already approximately 1,000 Somozist guardsmen in Costa Rica trying to establish a new front on the Rivas isthmus. The political implications of this worry us more than the military ones because this is an action aimed at bringing about problems for the Costa Rican Government. [Passage indistinct] Part of the evidence supporting our report is the fact that they (?cruelly) tried to tarnish the meeting of EEC foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts in San Jose, Costa Rica. They tried to spoil it. You know about the [words indistinct] charge that circulated to pressure the foreign ministers.

Therefore, the CIA, through its Somozist mercenaries, launched an operation that was obviously the mortar fire attack on our post in Penas Blancas to make everyone believe, through the Costa Rican press that opposes us and in keeping with a previous organized plan, that we were the aggressors against our sister Republic of Costa Rica. In other words, it was an act aimed at tarnishing the conference and making the EEC foreign ministers believe that we attacked Costa Rica. Fortunately, however, we have been reporting the deployment of troops into Costa Rica for some time now. You must understand that we are not warmongers; we do not have an expansionist mentality. I would not be so stupid and our national political directorate has not been stupid. We and our Armed Forces leaders would never think of attacking Costa Rica especially when a meeting of EEC foreign ministers is taking place there. [end recording]

Further Report

PA020415 Paris AFP in English 0358 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, Oct 2 (AFP) -- More than a 1,000 antigovernment Nicaraguan guerrillas are massed on the Costa Rican border preparing to launch attacks on Nicaragua, a government official charged here Monday. Major Omar Cabezas, head of the Interior Ministry's political section, said the guerrillas belonging to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) planned to attack Rivas Province, 144 kms (86 miles) south of Managua.

Meanwhile, Sergio Ramirez, a member of the ruling military junta, said that Nicaragua would never be "the first to attack another country in Central America."

BARRICADA ON SHULTZ LETTER TO SAN JOSE MEETING

PA021347 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Special correspondent Alberto Reyes' report from Costa Rica]

[Text] San Jose -- A confidential letter from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to various EEC ministers asking them to apply an economic and political isolation policy against Nicaragua revealed the imperialist policy of blackmail and boycott against our country at the moment President Luis Alberto Monge was officially opening the meeting here of foreign ministers of the EEC, Contadora, and Central America.

Photocopies of Shultz' letter were discretely circulated among the international press, while the meeting's opening offered a clear concurrence between the position of the Contadora Group and the EEC to strengthen the option of a negotiated solution to the Central American conflicts.

After the inauguration ceremony attended by the 21 foreign ministers, a Costa Rican correspondent questioned Mr Edgar Pizzani, the principal EEC executive, on the contents of the letter at a press conference. The ranking offical refused to comment on the unwise letter that was distributed publicly. While he explained that he had not received it, political observers noted that once again the coersion and pressure used by the Reagan administration to continue attacking Nicaragua are evident. At the opening session, Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda proposed five points to be discussed by the foreign ministers that would make the results of the meeting more explicit.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, REAGAN 'REELECTION'

PA030048 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] A "Face the People" program has been held with mothers of youths in the patriotic military service in the community house of the Nicarao neighborhood. The program was presided over by government junta member Sergio Ramirez, who referred to the topic of the elections:

[Begin Ramirez recording] You must remember that the Yankees and their spokesmen here have said in the past that the FSLN was going to hold a elections but that they would be too late. They said that elections in 1985 would be too late, that they would be useless, and that the elections had to be held right away. On 21 February the FSLN said the elections would be advanced, to be held on 4 November.

Now they are reversing themselves. They are saying that the elections are too soon, that the quote real unquote opposition parties have not had an opportunity to prepare, that if the elections are not postponed until 1985 they will be useless, and that since they are not going to be held in 1985 we are planning a fraud. There is no pleasing them. Why? Because they are not interested in the Contadora, effort peace, or the elections. They don't want a document or treaty that will stop their aggressions. If the Contadora Document is signed by the five Central American countries, a Contadora commission will have to go to Honduras and check, camp-by-camp, to certify that all the counterrevolutionaries have left Honduras, that all the support bases have been dismantled, and that there is no more support for the counterrevolution in Honduras. That would mean the end of the counterrevolution. Therefore, they are not interested in the existence of this specific instrument, nor are they interested in the holding of the elections.

They are aware of an aspect that is important for us. We will hold our elections on almost the same day as Reagan's. They know that once a government is elected here, regardless of how much they dislike it, that government becomes legitimate. What do they want? They would like to see Reagan's reelection and the postponement of the Nicaraguan elections until February or March. Once Reagan is reelected they could say; Well, these elections are no good, there are no guarantees for Mr Cruz and the other pro-Yankee gentlemen. They want to create internal instability after Reagan's reelections. Once Reagan is secure in his office, the war and the aggression would continue. The electoral issue would not be resolved, and the instability would continue, thus keeping open the door to aggression and foreign intervention. [end recording]

Ramirez discussed the efforts for peace that revolutionary leaders are currently undertaking abroad, and he stressed the importance of these efforts as well as the Nicaraguan people's defense of the national territory in the face of the Yankee aggression.

[Begin Ramirez recording] This political and diplomatic effort in the world is very important. We must conform and neutralize the Yankee maneuvers. We must take the first step; we must take the initiative; we must give them no respite; we cannot let them take the lead. But no matter how important that is, it must be concurrent with the efforts for peace and that we are undertaking in Nicaragua. The trips, the diplomatic efforts, the support we must obtain in international meetings would be very significant, but if the enemy were winning here in the military field, if it were seizing strategic ro ds, isolating towns, getting people on their side, or getting closer to important cities, all that international effort would be worthless. The extent that the enemy seizes ground here affects the ability to impose conditions on us from abroad.

The Contadora Group would be altered, as would the talks we hold with the Yankees in Manzanillo. If the Yankee agents in Nicaragua were to seize military terrain, then they would try to impose conditions on us at the negotiating table and make us surrender in those political negotiations. Therefore, what is our strongest argument when we go abroad; when we negotiate with the Yankees in Manzanillo; when we speak with the Contadora Group? The strongest argument we have is that we have the military initiative. The counterrevolution has been unable to advance. [end recording]

CARRION DISCUSSES MISKITO SITUATION, RIVERA

PA291640 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion told BARRICADA yesterday that "without doubt, many Miskitos have finally realized that the war promoted by the CIA not only does not benefit their interests and redress wrongs but has worsened their standard of living inside Nicaragua and at the camps where they live in Honduras and Costa Rica."

This conclusion has also been reached by many Miskito leaders who have maintained a permanent dialogue with the authorities in their communities in Nicaragua in order to bring well-being to their people despite pressures and threats from the counter-revolutionary groups, Carrion said. "We are prepared to include Brooklyn Rivera and the forces he represents in this dialogue," the member of the FSLN National Directorate said.

Carrion had this to say about the statement by Rivera, leader of the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura], that he intends to return to Nicaragua and open a dialogue with the revolutionary government.

Whatever Rivera's reasons, one can only speculate on them. He recalled that the Miskito family is divided and scattered in several countries as a consequence of the U.S. imperialist policies.

"The Miskitos are suffering the consequences of this war because they are being kidnapped and murdered, and their living conditions have deteriorated since the mercenaries have destroyed sources of employment, reduced productivity, and ravaged some localities," Carrion said.

The allegation by the counterrevolutionary chieftains that they are waging a war for redress is false. This has been disproved by the fact that they kidnap and murder Miskitos who do not share their views and destroy sources of employment and health centers that benefit the people, he added.

Commander Carrion says that "despite the physical limitations and the war itself, the revolutionary government has been making progress in responding to some of the just grievances of the Miskito community, such as recognizing and legalizing their rights to communal lands, bolstering and disseminating their culture throughout the nation, and promoting the plan for bilingual education up to fourth grade."

Referring to Brooklyn Rivera in particular, the commander noted that even though, objectively speaking Misura's actions help imperialism, the demands for which they are supposedly fighting are being met by the revolution. Not only that, the revolution is the only one with the political will to resolve the problems cited by the Miskitos.

We know, he said, that Misura's forces have committed crimes against the Miskitos, but we have the impression that this is not a definite policy.

Regarding Rivera, the commander compared him to Steadman Fagoth, who, besides having worked for Somoza's security office, had demonstrably established contacts before leaving Nicaragua with the Yankee embassy and mounted with embassy advisers the plan which he began implementing shortly afterward from Honduras.

"We have taken Brooklyn Rivera at his word and are offering him guarantees to return to Nicaragua and begin a dialogue with us. This is the consistent and invariable line that the people's Sandinist revolution maintains. Rivera can return alone, with people from his group, or with foreign personalities if he wishes."

ELECTRICITY PLANT MANAGER KILLED IN AMBUSH

PA011941 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Reagan's knights and the insurgents of the pastoral sector have again vented their cruelty on the revolution's conscientious workers. This time they ambushed Aldo Rivera, who was in charge of the Centro America Plant in El Cacao valley. The National Institute of Energy [INE], official was cruelly murdered by those the Coordinating Board describes as freedom fighters at the place known as San Gabriel, a few kilometers from Jinotega City. A detailed report by Francisco de Jesus Rodriguez, our correspondent in Jinotega, follows:

[Begin recording] This is a report for Radio Sandino from Jinotega in the Sixth Region. The well-known engineer Aldo Rivera, who was in charge of the Centro America Plant in El Cacao Valley in this department, was murdered by the task forces hired by the Reagan administration.

This report, which was released by the FSLN area headquarters, indicates that Rivera died at approximately 1900 on Saturday, 29 September. Rivera was traveling in his car with his wife, and was going to her hometown, San Rafael del Norte, when the fatal ambush occurred. His wife was injured, but is now out of danger. The scene of the ambush was the place known as San Gabriel, a few kilometers from Jinotega City. We will continue reporting throughout the day through Radio Sandino's casts. This was a report from Jinotega, in the Sixth Region, for Radio Sandino, the station of the vanguard [end recording]

FMLN'S COMPLIANCE WITH CONTADORA DOCUMENT VIEWED

PA030308 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Agustin Jarquin Anaya, president of the Social Christian Party, PSC, has told LA PRENSA that "the FSLN is not capable of complying with the commitments called for in the Contadora Document because evidently it has not shown the necessary political willingness and has unveiled its hypocricy by expressing its support for that document." Jarquin Anaya referred specifically to a report published in BARRICADA, the FSLN's official newspaper, regarding the Contadora Document, which fraudulently omitted two important articles of this peace agreement. The PSC leader told LA PRENSA: "It is not enough for the Sandinist government to express its acceptance of the Contadora Document; it must comply with the commitments established therein." Jarquin Anaya added:

"We must recall that the FSLN committed itself before the Nicaraguan people, the OAS, and the world to construct a democratic system in Nicaragua. The betrayal and violation of this commitment is one of the main reasons for the problems confronting the Nicaraguan people."

SPADAFORA ACCUSED OF SEIZING ARDE WEAPONS

PA230049 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Sep 84 pp 1, 31

[Report by Radio Exitosa correspondent Ines Sanchez de Revuelta]

[Text] San Jose -- Leaders of the anti-Sandinist movement Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, have accused Panamanian Commander Dr Hugo Spadafora Franco of being responsible for the loss of a large amount of weapons and supplies received from abroad, and which were destined for the groups that fight against the Sandinist-communist regime in Nicaragua. The accusation was made by Commander (Felix), who said certain irregularities have been taking place regarding the supplies for rebel forces, mainly by certain people who want to create problems for the forces.

Commander (Felix), who leads the "Colmillo" group of the "Francisco Estrada column", numbering more than 1,800 men who carry out operations in the Nueva Guinea region within Nicaraguan territory, said that despite the serious mishaps created by the rift between ARDE's top echelons, international aid has decreased considerably and a large amount of the little aid which is being received is used by persons who do not send it to the battlefront where it is needed the most.

Commander (Felix) has blamed Commander Dr Hugo Spadafora, a Panamanian ARDE fighter, for this irresponsible attitude because he wants to create problems among ARDE's forces, especially in the Atlantic sector of Nicaragua, where he is operating and coordinating anti-Sandinist actions with the Miskito Indian groups.

"We do not know why those weapons have disappeared," Commander (Felix) told the news media. He urged all his fellow fighters to become more aware of the movement's plans, and added that they need better coordination of the struggle being carried out in southern Nicaragua near the Costa Rican border region. This information was sent to Radio Exitosa's newscast in Panama City today at noon.

ARDE ISSUES ULTIMATUM ON FREE ELECTIONS

PA261611 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Directorate of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, communique -- date and place not given]

[Text] After a profound analysis of the political situation in Nicaragua, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, reports to the Nicaraguan people and the international community, that:

1. On 23 September 1982, exactly 2 years ago, when we founded ARDE, our historic objective was to rescue the original Nicaraguan revolution from the hands of those who swing it toward Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism.

2. Since then, we have toured the world making proposals for talks and supported the original principles of the revolution. In January 1983, we asked the government of Managua to hold free elections and to restore public freedom as a peaceful formula to save the revolution.

3. The reply we received from Managua was false and also an insult. We had no choice other than to start an armed struggle for freedom. On 1 May 1983, we began our armed actions, but we did not abandon the possibility of holding a dialogue and negotiations.

4. From May 1983 to date, we have maintained a coherent attitude in seeking a political solution to the Nicaraguan conflict:

A) When the FSLN announced in February 1984 that it was going to hold elections, ARDE immediately expressed its willingness to put down its arms if the Managua government would comply with six minimum conditions to hold truly free elections. We never received an answer from the FSLN.

B) When we saw the possibility of a dialogue between the civic opposition and the government for free elections, we immediately supported it.

C) In June 1984, together with Dr Arturo Cruz and Alfredo Cesar, we announced the political decision to seek international support for free elections, as a peaceful solution for Nicaragua.

D) When the FSLN refused to hold a national dialogue with patriots conducting the armed struggle, we did not say anything because we still hoped that the regime would concede the guarantees the civic opposition was requesting.

E) We always supported the Contadora Group efforts; the Nicaraguan Catholic Church proposal; and on several occasions we asked the Socialist International to promote a dialogue for a peaceful solution.

5. The recent incidents in which the FSLN clashed, forces violently broke up the meetings in which Dr Arturo Cruz and leaders of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, were participating, and the statements issued by the totalitarian leaders, are clear proof that the Managua government has no intention of allowing a democratic activity that will make possible a solution to the conflict.

6. We have assumed the historic duty to defend the destiny of our country on behalf of the 600 companeros of ARDE, peasants, Indians and students, who gave their lives in the southeastern part of Nicaragua, and other 8,000 ARDE warriors, who are ready to save the Nicaraguan revolution and restore its democratic, Sandinist and pluralist principles. We announce to the world that if, by 31 October 1984, guarantees for free elections are not clearly and definitely established, ARDE will intensify its guerrilla activities under the freedom slogan: A free fatherland or death.

From now until 31 October, we are willing to hold a dialogue and negotiations for a peaceful solution.

We want to ask the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community who will meet in Costa Rica, to support the demands for free elections that the Nicaraguan opposition are asking.

7. Meanwhile, we urge the Nicaraguan people to be prepared, because soon we will expel, with machetes, rocks and sticks if necessary the Soviet-Cuban invaders from our territory and rescue the country's sovereignty, so that we can have peace, democracy and freedom.

Without totalitarianism or return to the past.

[Signed] Brooklyn Rivera, Miskitos, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] Directorate president

Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, Sandino Revolutionary Front [FRS] secretary general and general commander of ARDE Armed Forces

Jose Davila Membreno, Christian Democratic Solidarity Front [FSDC] political secretary

Donald Castillo, Christian Workers Solidarity [STC] training and operations secretary

ARDE CLAIMS BLI OFFENSIVE STALLED IN ZELAYA AREA

PA292342 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, General Command war bulletin -- date, place not given]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. ARDE's guerrilla columns in central Zelaya have clashed with Battalions for Unconventional Warfare, BLI. The defenders of the nine racists launched an offensive against our positions but it was repelled by our heroic guerrillas with courage and high fighting morale.

2. With this offensive, the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army [EPS], sought to liberate Ray Hoocker and Patricia Delgado, members of the corrupt clique, who are being held by our guerrilla columns since 9 September. The army of the nine communists suffered many casualties, including many wounded. Twelve Cuban mercenaries, murderers of our Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians, were among the casualties.

3. Elite ARDE fighters are holding their positions at the Escondido River, keeping military supplies from reaching the demoralized EPS troops.

4. The combative (Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya) column of the Indian Commando Unit [Unidad India Comando] continues to inflict harsh setbacks on the EPS guardsmen in Juigalpa, Muelle de los Bueyes, and La Gateada. The commandos known as "sombreritos" [BLI fighters] are learning what the struggle of a people seeking liberty can be like. The brave ARDE fighters continue wearing out and defeating the troops that are defending the interests of the nine usurping and turncoat Sandinists.

5. The (Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya) column continues advancing and seizing large quantities of military materiel, which will be used against the murderers of our people, against the intervened Cuban interventors.

6. In Rivas Department, the Gaspar García Laviana column is showing to the special Interior Ministry troops that we true Sandinists will not sell out and have not sold out.

We would rather die than kneel!

Onward, heroic ARDE fighters! If the nine communist dictators want bullets, they will have them, even under their tongues!

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces.

MONTANE MEETS WITH NETHERLANDS COMMUNISTS

FL022222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, member of the Secretariat, and chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, has received Comrade Elli Izeboud, president of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, who is heading a delegation from her organization, which is making a working visit to our country. During the fraternal meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed matters of mutual interest concerning the international situation, as well as the development of relations between the two peoples.

PRESENCE OF TROOPS IN ANGOLA TO CONTINUE

FL021543 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1425 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Portugal's Foreign Minister Jaime Gama has termed candid and fraternal the talks he held with our country's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca at the United Nations.

We discussed the events in southern Africa and Latin America, especially Central America, the Portuguese minister told reporters on arrival in Lisbon. He indicated that Malmierca had reiterated Cuba's position in the sense that the Cuban internationalist forces will be withdrawn from Angola by common agreement with that African country's government when the South African troops do the same and fulfill UN Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence.

Gama made the statements today at the Portela International Airport in Lisbon on arrival from New York after attending the UN General Assembly.

USSR'S BORIS PONOMAREV RECEIVES LIONEL SOTO

FL021750 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union today received Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

At the meeting, matters of interest to both parties related to certain aspects of the international situation were discussed, and the fraternal relations that exist between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party were reaffirmed. The meeting was held at the Headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

CUBAN WORKERS, STUDENTS IN USSR MAKE PLEDGES

FL021456 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1208 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow -- Chaired by Lionel Soto, member of Cuba's Communist Party Secretariat and ambassador to the Soviet Union, a ceremony was held yesterday to announce pledges made by Cuban workers and students, who reside in the USSR, in honor of the third party congress and the 22d World Youth and Students Festival. In a speech Lionel Soto voiced his certainty that the pledges will be strictly fulfilled by the Cuban workers and students.

AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY BOTSWANA PRESIDENT

FL021526 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Botswana President Quett Masire has received Cuban Ambassador Heriberto Feraudy Espino with whom he examined bilateral relations. Heriberto Feraudy attended the festivities marking the 18th anniversary of Botswana's independence and, while there, met with that country's foreign minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, with whom he discussed the international situation and cooperation plans.

PANAMA EMBASSY NEGOTIATES RETURN OF HIJACKED PLANE

PA021537 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1507 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] (Marion Seclori), the manager of land operations for Caribbean Airlines, LAC, in Barranquilla, has just reported that a guerrilla cell that has its center of operations in the lower area of Bolivar and part of Cordova Department has claimed credit for the hijacking of the LAC airplane with registration No HK2632.

It was reported that the guerrillas fled the country aboard the hijacked plane in view of the Army's operations in that area of northern Colombia to eradicate subversion from the Atlantic coast.

LAC said that the cargo is composed of dry goods and five vehicles, which were being taken to Bogota.

Fuel is being supplied to the plane at the airport in Havana and the Civil Aeronautics Board is making arrangements for the plane to return, initially, to Barranquilla.

The control tower at Barranquilla airport, which has been in permanent contact with the airport in Havana, said that the three people who hijacked the cargo plane deplaned in the Cuban capital.

Civil aeronautics authorities in Barranquilla said that within 2 hours [words indistinct] the plane, which is expected to return to Barranquilla, where the LAC home office is located. Civil aeronautics authorities reported that negotiations for the release of the plane are being conducted through the Panamanian Embassy in Havana.

Hijacker Identified as Exile

PA021934 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1858 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, 2 Oct (DPA) -- A Cuban exile who left the island 4 years ago today hijacked a Colombian cargo plane and diverted it to Havana, the Cuban news agency PRELA reported.

The hijacker, whose identity was not disclosed by the news agency, arrived with his wife and son.

The airplane, a DC-8 owned by the Colombian Caribbean Airlines, arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport at 1305 GMT and left for Bogota at 1755 GMT, the report added.

The news agency did not provide the name of the hijacker but stated that "airport sources" identified him as "a man of Cuban origin who left the island in 1980."

The report did not specify the nationality of the hijacker's wife and son. The plane was hijacked while on a regular flight between Cartagena and Bogota.

The hijacker and his wife surrendered to local authorities immediately after they arrived at the Jose Marti Airport.

The three crew members, who were not injured, were received in the airport while the airport personnel refueled the plane for its return to Bogota.

RADICAL CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY NEEDED FOR PEACE

PA030334 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 84

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government decided to present itself before the UN General Assembly as a champion of peace and promoter of detente with the deliberate aim of erasing the warmongering image that the international community and the U.S. people attribute to those who currently make foreign policy in Washington. Despite the conciliatory tone used by President Ronald Reagan when addressing the UN General Assembly during its 39th session, nothing has changed in Washington's aggressive plans. The facts prove this.

The U.S. policy toward Central America remains the same. The United States, with the participation of the Pentagon, the CIA, and the media, has unleashed an undeclared war against the independent and sovereign state of Nicaragua. Not too long ago high-ranking Nicaraguan leaders charged in Managua that the United States is preparing a large-scale invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras, where Somozist bands and anti-Sandinist groups train under the supervision of U.S. instructors. In the past few months many aggressive actions have been launched against that Central American country, resulting in many lives lost and heavy material damage. To mention just one of these aggressions, we have only to recall the mining of the Nicaraguan ports and territorial waters, an action for which the International Court of Justice in The Hague condemned the U.S. Government.

Another region of the world where a strong conflict has been waged for many years without any signs of a lasting peace is the Middle East. The United States tries to impose its will here on the Arab peoples. Washington has Israel's support in this action. Israel has become the gendarme and executor of U.S. policy in the region.

On the European continent tension increases with the deployment of hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles. It was precisely the installation of these missiles in Western Europe that caused the break in the negotiations on nuclear weapons limitations that until that moment, were being held in Geneva between the USSR and the United States.

While the U.S. leaders make speeches and statements about Washington's peaceful aspirations, the NATO armed forces, headed by the United States, are carrying out big military maneuvers. The biggest military maneuvers ever planned in the history of the Atlantic pact are currently being held in Western Europe.

Another proof that the U.S. is lying when it proclaims its peaceful nature is its attitude regarding the militarization of outer space. During the UN General Assembly's last session 147 member states voted for a resolution providing for the peaceful use of outer space. Only the United States voted against it.

If Ronald Reagan's government is truly interested in the opinion of the world, then it will have to prove this with facts and radically change its aggressive foreign policy. This is the only way to eliminate tensions and create the possibility for the fulfillment of the two great aspirations of man: strengthening peace and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war.

GUATEMALAN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CONDEMNED

PA0?1756 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 1 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The successive military regimes that have ruled Guatemala in recent years have been known for their constant violations of human rights. In some cases, such violations were committed by the authorities under the so-called counterinsurgency campaigns in which they described the civilian victims as guerrillas fallen in combat.

This method has been widely used by the Guatemalan Army, which stands out in Central America for its cruelty. The special counterinsurgency forces, known as Kaibiles, are a good example of the extent of the lowness and genocidal nature of the Army.

Dozens of survivors have testified that the Kaibiles not only kill the rural residents on the mere suspicion of helping the rebels, but that they also sadistically butcher their victims. These bloodthirsty soldiers often show special ferocity toward pregnant women and children. After raping the women, they slit open their stomachs with their bayonets, while the children are used as targets for groups of Kaibiles to fire upon with their automatic weapons.

In cities and other urban centers, the police, often supported by the Army, chase, jail, torture, and murder every political opponent. Statistics are often quite unreliable to account for the number of victims because the authorities hide the bodies, while the murderers carry out their crimes dressed in civilian clothes. Nevertheless, estimates for the past 2 years show that some 20,000 persons have been killed by the repressive corps of the Guatemalan dictatorship.

New actions confirm the violations of the right to live and work in Guatemala. Moderate sectors of the recently installed Constituent Assembly have denounced the more than 1,000 kidnappings and disappearances that have been registered. Union of the National Center Deputy Jose Garcia Bauer, president of the Constituent Assembly's human rights committee, has said that real genocide is being committed in Guatemala and noted that the people are the real victims of such practices.

According to press reports, the government's security forces are responsible for killing nine persons, kidnapping eight, and seriously wounding eight others from 18-25 September. It was also reported that 115 persons are being traced in Guatemalan prisons after the human rights commission filed 57 petitions demanding that the prisoners be presented to the public.

Meanwhile, the Federation of Bank and Insurance Employees denounced the lack of protection to exercise the right to work in Guatemala, and demanded that the authorities comply with the existing labor laws and that the signers of the trade union constitutive act, who were fired by the owners of the Coinsa computer firm, be reinstated.

These actions demonstrate the fascist nature of the Guatemalan regime, which the United States now intends to provide with new shipments of weapons.

The crimes against the Guatemalan people, however, will not go unpunished because every day men and women, determined to fight with arms if necessary to overthrow the dictatorship and establish a popular government, are joining the ranks of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

SAN JOSE MEETING SUPPORTS CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA302200 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The meeting of the 21 foreign ministers from the EEC, Central America, the Contadora Group, Spain, and Portugal has resolutely supported the peace document drafted by Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela for Central America and outlined development formulas for the region.

The final document of the meeting, held Friday and Saturday [28-29 September] in San Jose, has expressed the conviction that the Contadora process represents a genuine regional initiative and the best means for finding a solution for the crisis is through political negotiations. Central American countries are to sign the document on 15 October.

The document stresses the need to foster regional integration organizations and considers that a generalized preferential system can be an adequate means to stimulate foreign trade growth in Cental American countries.

The ministers analyzed the economic, commercial, and cooperation relations between the EEC, Spain, and Portugal on the one hand, and Central American nations, on the other.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has declared that the Nicaraguan delegation is completely satisfied because during the meeting the area countries expressed their solidarity with and clearly supported the Contadora process.

France, Spain, and Portugal have expressed their intention of signing the Contadora document's additional protocol.

Foreign Ministers Comment

PA011242 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales has praised Nicaragua's decision to sign the Contadoran Group peace document without reservations, while the foreign ministers of France, Spain, Greece, and Portugal have expressed their support for a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis.

In statements issued in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital, the Venezuelan foreign minister said that the Nicaraguan position is most encouraging at a time when the Central American problem should be settled.

French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, also present in Costa Rica, said his country is willing to sign the Contadora Document to show its faith in the group's efforts.

The Spanish minister of foreign relations, Fernando Moran, and his Portuguese counterpart Jaime Gama also voiced their support for peace in Central America.

Earlier, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, had charged in Managua that the United States intends to object to the revised Contadora Document on Peace and Cooperation in Central America. THE WASHINGTON POST confirmed Ramirez' charges, stating that Washington is encouraging its allies in Central America to reject the Contadora efforts and is exerting pressure on the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

U.S. Absence Shows Its 'Failure'

FL021250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Important political figures in Costa Rica have coincided in declaring that the Reagan administration has lost a political battle in Central America. The failure of the United States to attend as an observer the San Jose meeting of Central American, European, and Contadora Group foreign ministers is considered to be President Reagan's most serious setback in dealing with the problems of the region.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND AWARDS CEREMONY

FL021150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A group of 16 party founders have been awarded certificates at a solemn ceremony held at Havana City Museum. Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Armando Hart, and Julio Camacho Aguilera presided over the ceremony. Camacho Aguilera was the main speaker and said that to receive the ennobling document awarded by the Central Committee is a great honor and reason for pride, and represents a responsibility and serious commitment that obliges the receiver to be an example of sacrifice and abnegation.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF GDR MARKED

FL021236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] When Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez spoke yesterday in Havana at the ceremony commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, he said: History can be temporarily interrupted but its path can never be definitively cut off. This has been shown by the materialization of the dreams of Marx and Engels, with the building of socialism in their homeland.

Carlos Rafael said that, from that moment on, the German Democratic Republic had the same dangerous responsibility that Cuba would assume years later: that of being in the vanguard of the struggle between two systems which, because of Yankee policy, could turn into a military confrontation. The Politburo member pointed out the fact that cooperation between Cuba and the GDR has been effective in all sectors, including the military sector, which fact definitively united the two nations. For this reason we can affirm for all the socialist countries that peace is a permanent matter in the same way that the decision to defend peace is total and decisive, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said.

GDR Ambassador to Cuba Heinz Langer also spoke at the ceremony. Langer said that today, when U.S. policy endangers the world, Democratic Germany supports more than ever the forces favoring peace.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN HAVANA

FL021906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The first urban passenger transportation symposium has opened in Havana. It is being chaired by Guillermo Garcia Frias, Politburo member and transportation minister. In his opening speech, Garcia Frias said this event is being held at a time when Cuba is carrying out a policy of stimulating scientific work. He stressed that studies are proceeding on the creation in Havana of a mass rapid transit network, in which railroads will be linked with the metro, which is under construction. Garcia Frias pointed out that this system will connect the central part of the city with Playas del Este, Lenin Park, the zoo, and the railroad to Matanzas. Finally, he said the introduction of a trollybus network is under study in Havana. This system could reduce the pollution problem.

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN NEW YORK

FL282112 Bridgetown CANA in English 2043 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 28, CANA -- Foreign ministry officials from Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries are to meet on October 5 in New York to exchange views on the agenda of the 39th General Assembly of the United Nations, particularly on matters of special interest to the regional integration movement, a Secretariat official said here today.

"An informal meeting scheduled for October 5th at the Bahama's mission in New York has been organised for this purpose," Caricom Foreign Affairs Officer Lloyd Searwar said.

The assembly, which got underway on September 18, is expected to focus on a number of burning issues relating to Caribbean international relations, including the situation in Central America and activities of the Contadora Group -- Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama.

Another meeting of ministers and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries currently attending the General Assembly session has also been scheduled for early October, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here said. Guyana will be represented at both meetings, he said.

BAHAMAS

OPPOSITION FNM LEADER DEMANDS GENERAL ELECTIONS

FL021630 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 26 Sep p 1

[By Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpt] The Free National Movement [FNM] demands and will accept no less than a general election for Bahamians to pass judgment on the ruling PLP Government so that the nation can begin to tackle the "worst crisis it has experienced for several generations," FNM spokesman Arthur Foulkes said today.

Responding to Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling's reply to FNM and official opposition leader Kendal Isaacs' telegram asking him to resign, Mr Foulkes said that the prime minister seemed to think it was a joking matter and warned that slogans, catch phrases and silly talk will not be tolerated in the circumstances.

Opposition leader Kendal Isaacs is expected to make a statement sometime tomorrow.

"Mr Pindling seems to think that this is some joking matter," Mr Foulkes, MP for Blue Hills and shadow foreign minister, said today. "The FNM is not joking and we do not believe that the Bahamian people are taking it as a joking matter either.

"We are long past the time when Mr Pindling could get away with using smart talk to avoid facing and dealing with important national issues," Mr Foulkes said.

The opposition spokesman said; "Maybe he doesn't see it yet but the Bahamas is today in the worst crisis it has ever experienced for several generations. Slogans, catch-phrases, silly talk will not be tolerated in the circumstances.

"There is only one way the nation can begin to tackle this crisis and that is by having the opportunity to pass judgment at the polls in a general election," Mr Foulkes said.

"We demand no less and we will accept no less," the spokesman added.

In a telegram to the prime minister on Tuesday, opposition leader Kendal Isaacs urged Sir Lynden to resign before he brings further disgrace on the Bahamas.

DOMINICA

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY SIGNED

FL022102 Bridgetown CANA in English 1706 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 2, CANA -- Dominica has become a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Foreign Affairs Department announced today. The department said that the treaty now has a membership of 120 countries. It was signed in 1970. The treaty had been accepted by the British Government prior to Dominica's attainment of independence in 1978. Dominica's "independent" succession to the treaty became effective in August this year.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT CHARGES FOREIGN INVESTORS THREATENED

FL022356 Bridgetown CANA in English 2232 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 2, CANA -- The Grenada Interim Government has charged that there is an unidentified group threatening approved foreign investors with reprisals if they do not accede to certain demands including cash donations.

The government statement broadcast over state-owned Radio Grenada said that the group was also insisting on the recruitment of workers through an unnamed agency. The government has called on potential investors to ignore these threats and said it "views with grave concern such action at a time when it is doing everything possible to attract investors to Grenada in order to create employment opportunities and earn much needed foreign exchange.

"Persons whose projects have been approved are asked to ignore the threats which are not only illegal but also unpatriotic," the statement added.

Meanwhile, informed sources said the interim government has approved on a new investors guide. The code states that the government is fully committed to the principles of economic and social development of the island through a cooperative effort involving the public, private, and cooperative sectors. The code said, the government wants a "renewed emphasis" on the private sector in the economy. Under the previous left-wing regime, the investment code highlighted a mixed economy model of development but with the state sector playing the predominant role.

MBPM WANTS NEW AIRPORT NAMED AFTER BISHOP

FL030124 Bridgetown CANA in English 2244 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 2, CANA -- Supporters and former political colleagues of slain Grenada prime minister, Maurice Bishop, are demanding that the island's new international airport be named after him.

The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) issued a statement today blasting the interim government's decision to name the airport Point Salines, where it is sited, saying this amounts to "a total insult and slap in the face to the history, dignity and pride of the Grenadian people."

MBPM is a leftist political party committed to the ideals of Bishop, whose People's Revolutionary Government started the airport project with massive Cuban aid. Following the U.S.-led invasion a year ago, the United States provided funds for its completion. The airport will be officially opened on October 28.

"The Grenadian people demand that our international airport be named the Maurice Bishoip International Airport," the MBPM statement said. "The latest anti-people action by the Interim Council is nothing but another vulgar attempt in the long series of actions of the interim to defame, destroy, and erase the memory, life, and works of the greatest Grenadian leader ever in our history, Maurice Bishop."

Bishop was killed last October 19 in a military coup that climaxed fierce infighting within his leftist administration between moderates and hardliners. The upheaval prompted the U.S.-led invasion.

The new airport, which the PRG said was crucial to Grenada's economic development, has always been shrouded in controversy. The United States which had strained relations with the PRG had charged it would be used as a staging point for the export of leftist revolution. The PRG had vigorously denied the accusations.

Ex-Prime Minister Eric Gairy's supporters are planning demonstrations to protest the interim government's decision to open the airport. Gairy feels such a decison should be left to the political government that will be chosen in general elections on December 3.

MBPM, which is contesting the poll, said it will change the airport's name if it wins the election.

JAMAICA

POLICE ARREST 160 IN ANTITERRORIST CAMPAIGN

FLO30112 Bridgetown CANA in English 2234 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 2, CANA -- Jamaica's police commissioner said today some 160 persons had been detained in operations in eastern Kingston within hours of new strategies being put in place to escalate the war against gunmen and "terrorist criminals."

The STAR newspaper today quoted Commissioner Williams as saying that the detainees were being processed for charges to be laid against those who were wanted for offences. Commissioner Williams had earlier linked a spurt of recent killings to "organised terrorism" that has connections with drugs. His comment came after Sunday's slaying of a policeman, the 15th for the year and second in two days -- by a 15-year-old schoolboy. The schoolboy reportedly said after he was fatally shot by a police patrol that he had been given the gun by two criminals who operate out of the Wareika hills overlooking eastern Kingston and ordered under pain of death to go to a bar frequented by policemen and kill any policeman he saw. The police operations are concentrated in the foothills above eastern Kingston and Commissioner Williams said they would continue for some time.